The Press AND Tribune.

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EDITORS AND PUBLISHERS:
John L. Scripps, Charles C. Ray,
William Bross, Joseph Medill,
Alfred Cowles,
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Press & Tribune

CHICAGO.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

In the talk and excitement growing out of the Charleston squabble, let it not be forgotten that the Primary Meetings for the choice of delegates to the County Convention will be held on Saturday evening. It is of the first importance that these assemblages of the people should be well attended, to the end that the will of the REPUBLICAN PARTY of Cook may be represented.

FROM CHARLESTON,

The conflict at Charleston, of which we have been warning our readers for several days, seems to have broken out in earnest, and Unfriendly Legislation and the Congressional Slave Code have each other by the throat. At this distance from the scene of the conflict, and as spectators to whom the one abomination is as detestable as the other, the quarrel is ridiculous. Knowing as we do that Mr. Douglas and his friends do not differ a hair's breadth from the fire-eaters as to the objects to be accomplished by the so-called Democratic organization, the stirring up of bad blood, by reason of disagreement in relation to the method by which Slavery shall be extended and Freedom beaten down, is absurd. The war thus commenced will have the effect to nominate a Southern man, or to nominate a Northern man on an ultra Southern platform, or to split the Convention in two, leaving the delegates from the North to raise the standard of Douglas, and those from the South to put up the name of Hunter or Davis. We will not undertake to predict which one of the three propositions will be realized; but in any event it is certain that Mr. Douglas's prospects have by this day's work been materially if not fatally damaged.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN THE CORN MARKET.

The corn market, which has been gradually advancing during the past week, yesterday became buoyant and unusually excited, under a pressure of heavy orders for immediate shipment East, and prices improved 3 to 3½ cents per bushel over the extreme figures paid on Wednesday. The sales made in the aggregate amount to *over two hundred and fifty thousand bushels*, the great bulk of which will be shipped as soon as the vessels can be loaded. The sales of the past three days amount to about six hundred thousand bushels.

The activity and buoyancy have been induced partly by the low rates of freights—which have ruled during the past three or four days at 3 cents per bushel to Buffalo—which is a decline of 5 cents from the opening rates at the beginning of the month. The intelligence of low water on the Illinois River, in consequence of which receipts are withheld, has also contributed to the improvement in prices, as well as greater firmness at the East.

This rapid movement in corn has tested to the utmost the extensive warehousing facilities of our city. At every warehouse there are two or three vessels loading, and sometimes as many as six or seven waiting their turn. In no other city in the Union could such a large amount of grain be shipped in the same space of time.

MAINE COMING.

A letter from John A. Poor, Esq., of Portland, advises us that a large delegation will be here from Maine to attend the National Convention. The number will reach three hundred to five hundred. The Canada Grand Trunk Railway charges but $30 for the round trip. The cars are to run through from Portland to this city—1138 miles—in thirty-six hours. The train will be provided with sleeping cars, refreshments, &c., and nothing will be wanted to make the excursion pleasant. The return tickets will be good for thirty days, giving the delegates and visitors an opportunity of seeing the great and growing Northwest. We trust they will embrace this favorable opportunity to visit Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the central and southern portions of our own State. The natives of Maine residing in Chicago will give them a right warm Western welcome.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Hon. Cyrus Aldrich of Minnesota, writes to us from Washington, that he did not sign the published Report of the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad. He informs us that he has made a minority report, which is signed by himself alone, advocating, we presume, what is known as the Stephens' Survey,—the high Northern route from St. Paul to Puget's Sound in Washington Territory, running along or near the British Possessions most of the way. There were five members of the Committee who were in favor of Southern routes, that did not sign the majority report, viz: Smith of Virginia, Phelps of Southern Missouri, Taylor of Louisiana, Hamilton of Texas, and Hindman of Arkansas. These five have three several projects which they advocate. Phelps wants a Road built on the line of Butterfield's out-of-the-way mail route. Hindman has a scheme for running a Road from Memphis through Arkansas to the Mesilla valley, to San Diego on the Gulf of California.

The remainder of the Committee, ten out of the sixteen, recommend the great Central Route, beginning on the Western borders of Missouri and Iowa, with two stems coming together near Fort Kearney on the Platte, thence due West as near as possible, *via* the gold mines of Pike's Peak, Salt Lake, the Washoe silver mines of Carson's Valley and thence to San Francisco bay, on the most direct route.

This route connects with the whole system of Eastern Roads now built and operated, and it accommodates *all the free States* save one, and *five border slave States* better than any other single route that can possibly be constructed. A glance at the map will convince any unprejudiced man of the truth of this assertion.—Nebraska alone, of all the northern States, would not be in direct communication with this Road, were it now built, for the good reason that she has not a mile of railroad constructed within her borders. But a Road can be cheaply made, commencing at the great bend of the Minnesota river, thence Southwest to Sioux City, thence to the nearest point on the Platte River—a distance not exceeding 250 miles, which would place the *future* Railroad system of that State in direct and easy connection with the great Central road. Is it not the true policy of Minnesota to support the Central Railroad bill, and when a road on that route is built, to connect with it as above designated, rather than to oppose the Central line and aid the Cotton States to defeat it, simply because Congress will not consent to build a road at the public expense on the extreme Northern route to Puget Sound? We cannot believe that the people of Minnesota require their representatives to stand by so untenable and extreme a position. It may be safely asserted that if a bill for the Central route cannot pass Congress, a bill for no other route stands the slightest possible chance of passing. No route or combination of routes can command as much support as the Central, for the reason that it will preserve the interests of more people than any one or all others put together. Fully three-fourths of the whole population of the United States will be in direct communication with the line of road. It is the central route, and that is the chief reason of its superiority over all other proposed lines of road.

A FREE COUNTRY.

A Convention of Republicans, composed of a few of the best men in Maryland, at the head of whom was Montgomery Blair, was broken in upon by a gang of rowdies at Baltimore, yesterday, and forced to quit the hall and seek quarters unknown to the mob. Several of the Delegates were knocked down, and all were followed down the streets by ruffians hooting at free speech and the constitutional right of the people peacefully to assemble.—This is a free country!

CHARLESTON ITEMS.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, April 24.

The usual row is in progress. A determination exists to cut off debate on the adoption of the report of the Committee on Permanent Organization. Mr. Clark of Mississippi objected to its reception. Mr. Richardson of Illinois, followed with great emphasis, sustained it. Mr. Randall of Pennsylvania sustained it. The Union must be the South, and stated that no man who was not a favorite of the South could be nominated. Mr. Richardson arose, and with coat sleeves rolled up, and hands on panels, charged on the little man and reiterated the belief that old rams were better than young sheep, and proceeded in the manner peculiar to western natives with florid complexions, to express his decided antipathy to the manner in which certain gentlemen endeavored to bring in, at this stage of the Convention, their Presidential preferences. Mr. Russell, of Virginia, attempted to continue the debate, but though he tried his prestige in the Chair would not recognize him, and he was forcibly snubbed. For several minutes the Chair discussed points of order with delegates all over the hall, and finally, seeing that the excitement soon be ten feet deep, appointed Messrs. Richardson of Illinois, and Clark of Mississippi to conduct Mr. Cushing to the Chair, and proceeded to deliver his parting address.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Tribune.]

CHARLESTON, April 24.—All the speeches at night were decidedly radical and uncompromising. Yancey was eloquent and uncompromising. South Carolina, made a great impression. No voice of conciliation or compromise was heard, but a determined purpose was manifested to obtain their demands or to withdraw from the Convention. Nothing short of an extreme platform will suit them, except a Southern candidate, and he must be Hunter.

This demonstration was not designed for effect against Douglas, but has been seriously meditated for months, and was well understood in Washington. It has produced a visible effect on the Southern States which were inclined to tolerate Douglas, and upon the hesitating Northern delegates, who had not heretofore regarded this purpose as fixed.

The Northwest meets the dilemma by saying, let these ultra delegates recede; we will appeal to the people of their States;—but this feeling does not extend elsewhere.

Douglas's defeat, or the disruption of the Convention, seems inevitable, and those alternatives cannot be avoided. It is difficult to see how Douglas can be nominated, even with a majority of the Convention at his back, which even has never been assured, except by sanguine estimates already proved to be exaggerated. If a combination could be formed to give him the necessary numbers, six States would instantly withdraw, and probably nominate Davis, seconded by Fernando Wood and his followers.

The Georgia (Augusta) *Constitutionalist* and John Forsyth are laboring earnestly to conciliate the South for Douglas, but have produced no impression.

Slidell, Bright, Bayard, and party, are established at luxurious quarters, and are working effectively for a Southern combination. Corcoran, of Washington, is here, but not with Douglas. The Douglas men have been reinforced by Davis, of Indiana, and other members of the House.

Mr. Buchanan's letter of withdrawal, which is in the pocket of a delegate, was a gratuitous performance, as his name has never been supported as a possibility by a single man, even with a large force of Collectors, Postmasters, and District Attorneys collected here.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

CHARLESTON, April 24, 1860.

The Albany Regency faction, who are supposed to have the control of the New York delegation, are exasperating the South by insisting on the nomination of Douglas. They say they will cast the vote of the State for him as a matter of courtesy, and are lobbying for him with the other delegates. Richmond admits the South will not go for him, but says he will perhaps be compelled by the pressure of the western delegates to give the State to give him the vote of New York. By the exertions of John Cochrane, however, Douglas stock is falling, and there are not thirty-eight delegates certain out of the seventy-seven who will think he will get sixteen. Besides there are several doubtful men who may be brought over, as Bright, Belmont and Butterworth of Connecticut. They are believed to be Douglas men. There is a combination of money and rowdyism here to force Douglas on the Convention, but it will fail. His friends have said at Hibernian Hall that they will prevent any other nomination if they were to stay here for two years; and some said they would stay till the day of their death; but they will not be able to do what they threaten. They will want upwards of one hundred votes under the two-thirds rule. They reckon now one hundred and twenty five; but even if they are not reckoning without their host they cannot retain them. They only hold at most the sixty-six votes of the Northwest. They cannot permanently control any of the Eastern delegations. They do not cease to boast that they will nominate Douglas yet.

The lobby force for Douglas here from New York is conspicuous in the Convention, with Dick Cook generally at the head and some very rowdyish fellow at the tail, appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and occupying the floor of the house and running about, to the great disorder of the Convention. One would almost suppose he was in Tammany Hall.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.]

The Hibernian Hall is the Douglas head quarters. This building looks like St. Paul's church, Cincinnati, but covers more ground. It has a basement, a first and two large cellars and two stories above. It has two-storey cellars and two floors, and the first floor is divided into a large hall, and the two rooms mentioned. This hall contains a gigantic bar of Erie, holding a huge harp, such as was once heard in Tara's halls. The smaller rooms are furnished with long tables, plenty of pens and writing materials, and a large supply of Sheahan's Life of Stephen A. Douglas, the cover of which is ornamented by that which purports to be a likeness of Douglas. It represents him, however, as a youthful and rather sentimental person, and fails to give an idea of the man.—The second floor of the building is one large hall, and is full of cots on the Northwestern plan, several hundreds of them with white spreads and pillows. They are arranged in rows and sections, numbered and marked for different States. There are great numbers of spittoons and other vessels supposed to be required for the accommodation of the Douglas democracy. This Hall is hired for seven hundred dollars per day.

The Douglas men are to be found for the most part at the Mills House. The fire eaters congregate at the Charleston. The spacious passages and public rooms of these houses are already swarming with politicians.

It is admitted that the Southerners have the advantage in personal appearance. The strong men of the South are here in force, as they always are upon such occasions. There is sufficient wisdom among the oligarchy to be represented in Congress and Conventions by men of experience and intellect, and they attain weighty advantages in this way.

* * *

Everybody is talking about the Convention, and prophesying and wondering as to its action. The Douglasites talk large and claim prodigious things. The ultra Southern men sneer at the idea of his nomination, and inquire—"Where are the two years ago?"—and sum over the questions themselves—canvassing with Seward—leagued with the Black Republicans against a Democratic Administration." They say his nomination is the Lecompton rebellion were false; and that his subsequent talk proves them to be so. They say his line of policy has been obviously followed, would have carried him where John W. Forney is now—into the ranks of the Republican party. The Douglas men generally respond by speaking of Douglas face to dreadful mobs of Black Republicans, and gazing into the mouths of pistols in defence of the rights of the South. They inquire further, whether Illinois has not always been true to the Democratic party. I heard this question put to a fire-eater, and he said, "Didn't Illinois elect a Black Republican Governor?" "Who was Bissell?" The response of the Douglas man was, that Bissell was not elected by a majority vote. The Southern rejoinder was: "*Did* Douglas have a majority of the popular vote in his Senatorial contest with Lincoln?" And the Douglasites come back with a broadside, directed at the Danites or Administration men, who gave Lincoln aid and comfort. And so the battle rages along the whole line. The Douglas men claim one hundred and thirty-five electoral votes on the first ballot, and the vote of Kentucky on the fourth ballot. I do not think he will get either one or the other. The telegraph will tell you, by the time this letter is in print, how that is. It is conceded that Douglas will have at least a hundred votes on the first ballot. His braggarts—"the trumpeters," so called—say he will certainly be nominated on the fifth ballot. The first three ballots will finish up the complimentary voting. The tug of war will come on the fourth ballot. The tactics of the enemies of Douglas will be to concentrate their forces as much as possible on the first ballots, so that the figures may not show too great a preponderance in favor of Douglas. I do not think they know yet who they will concentrate upon. One hour it is Hunter—next it is Guthrie—next it is Dickinson—next it is old Joe Lane. Hunter is not, in my judgement, be the man. * *

The Fernando Wood delegation have transported and distributed here about a cord of supplements of the New York *News*, the Wood organ in New York, in which the Free Soil records of the Softs (or Cagger and Richmond men) are cleverly shown up. They are in fact proven to have been as highly flavored at one time as to have been Buffalo Platform men. This supplement is headed in head-lined as follows:—*Record of the Copper and Richmond Men—Evidences of their Abolitionism—Their Antecedents Exhibited—Free Soil Delegates to Charleston—The Buffalo Platform—going to the Carolinas—Are these men Democrats?—Should they be Fellowshipped at Charleston?—Read!! Read!!!*

The record is a very curious one. It gives the Buffalo Platform "in full, and many anti-slavery resolutions and sentiments endorsed by these men. This supplement is a bombshell, and shows that Fernandy knows quite well what he is about. If he is ruled out of the Convention, it will be after he has made a magnificent fight—delightful to all beholders.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 24, 1860.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

The Democracy here abouts act as if success is certain, even if a Southern man be the nominee at Charleston. They will not look the fact in the face that the once powerful Democratic party is now in the minority in nearly every one of the Free States. But their complaisance and confidence has been roughly jostled by Gov. Wise, who is reliably reported as having said to-day, that whoever should be the nominee at Charleston, that he would be defeated. This remark by him is doubtless based upon the common belief among politicians of Mr. Douglas at Charleston will force that of Judge McLean at Chicago. As Gov. Wise is a defeated candidate in his own State, the taste of making such a suggestion as questioned. But still, it is urged that the opinion of of a man who has knowledge that rubies could not extract from him, is not to be scouted or ridiculed.

THE CITY.

Auction Sales This Morning.

Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery, at 9½ o'clock, by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, 89 Lake street.

Patterns and Tools of a Brass Foundry, at 2½ o'clock P. M., by Gilbert & Sampson, Auctioneers, 89 Lake street.

POLICE.—The Police Court yesterday gave only a few small cases.

THE CONCERT OF THE BLIND.—The concert of the Blind takes place on Tuesday evening.

THE ODD FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.—Yesterday was a memorable day with the Order in this city, in the celebration of their forty-first anniversary.

OMNIBUSES WITHDRAWN.—The North Clark Street House Railway Company having bought out the Wells street line of omnibusses, the latter ceased running yesterday.

PERSONAL.—Gen. Pomeroy, of Kansas, Gov. Ramsay, of Minnesota, Capt. Nelson, U. S. A., Hon. Thos. C. Turner, of Illinois, and Captain Knapp, of St. Louis, are stopping at the Tremont House.

"OUR FARM OF FOUR ACRES" complete; Life of S. A. Douglas by Sheahan; "Mill on the Floss," by the author of Adam Bede, and all the new books may be found at McNally's, 81 Dearborn street.

CHICAGO THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—Yesterday, with the Commencement Exercises, closed the Anniversary week of the Chicago Theological Seminary. It has been a deeply interesting occasion.

BASE BALL.—The following persons were elected officers of the Excelsior Base Ball Club for the ensuing year: Jas. Malcom, President; W. W. Kennedy, Vice President; A. Voorhies, Secretary; G. C. Smith, Treasurer.

HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.—A special meeting of the Board of Managers is requested for this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Mrs. E. S. Wadsworth's, corner of Pine and Illinois streets.

PERSONAL.—Rev. Chauncy Hobart and Dr. Crary, delegates from the Minnesota Conference to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, left this city last evening for Buffalo. The delegates from the Rock River Conference will probably leave this morning.

THE STATE STREET STABBING CASE.—We learn that young Wall was more comfortable yesterday. He lay quietly throughout the day, suffering little pain, and with no return of bleeding. He was removed yesterday afternoon from the saloon, where the tragedy took place, to the home of his parents.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.—We learn that the North Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. Bloss is pastor, have exchanged their present lot on the corner of Illinois and Wolcott Streets, for a lot on the corner of Cass and Indiana Streets, and will erect on the latter a new permanent church edefice.

A CHANGE OF "HOMES"—GRAND FLITTING OF BABIES.—Yesterday a small regiment of fifty-two babies left the West Division for a new "Home," to wit the noble edifice just completed as the Home for the Friendless, on Wabash avenue, corner of Old street. They will in a day or two be well settled in their new and permanent abode.

A SOUTHERN DELEGATE ARRIVED.—A stranger arrived at the Tremont House yesterday and took rooms to be in readiness for the Convention. His name, we learn, is C. Turtle, and his weight three hundred and fifty pounds. He is a hard shell, and somewhat green, though no green horn. He has entered into partnership with John Drake to guarantee entertainment to the guests of the Tremont during Convention week.

HOTEL COLONIZATION.—Our hotel keepers, even under the present pressure of orders for rooms during the Convention, are casting about for extending their areas. Mine hosts of the Briggs will fit up rooms in Lloyd's iron block, opposite their house. Messrs. Gage, Bro. & Drake are fitting up tip top accommodations in the upper part of the new block on the opposite corner of Lake and Dearborn, over Ripley's Bonnet Rooms. By this means the first class accommodations of our hotels will be largely augmented.

THE U. S. ZOUAVE CADETS.—A special meeting was held on Wednesday evening last, for the election of officers to fill vacancies occasioned by removal, &c. &c., with the following result:

Nominations—M. Raynor Fessenden, Chas A. Bell, and Clifton T. Whorton, for First, and H. Dwight Laffin and Robt. N. Witherell for Second Lieutenants. The other gentlemen waiving their claims in favor of Messrs. Fessenden and Laffin, they were declared unanimously elected.

Dr. Charles A. De Williams, member of the Societie Nationale d' honeur de Paris, who served with the Zouaves and Chasseurs, under Generals Lamoriere and Beajoly, in Algiers, from 1841 to 1847, and was afterwards exiled by Napoleon in consequence of his participation in the revolution of Italy, has accepted the appointment of Surgeon of the corps, and will remain in the city to accompany them upon their contemplated tour. Surgeon De Williams will prove a decided acquisition to the company, as besides being a thorough soldier, and perhaps the most accomplished swordsman in this country, he is quite familiar with the celebrated troops from whom the Cadets copy their drill.

The next exhibition drill will take place some time during next month.

INQUEST.

THE CITY RAILWAY CASUALTY.—Yesterday morning the Coroner's Jury completed their inquest in the case of the little child run over and killed by one of the State street cars on Monday:

The jury, after hearing the testimony, which was conflicting in its nature, returned a verdict that "C. D. Birnar came to her death on the 25th of April from being accidentally run over by car No. 5 belonging to the Chicago City Railway, on State street, on the 23d inst., about 2 P. M., and in the opinion of the jury the accident occurred in consequence of the carelessness of the driver, as he did not use that vigilance the responsibility of his situation called for; therefore, we would recommend the managers of the City Railway Co. to instruct their employees that the safety of citizens shall be their first duty."

Signed—D. Hayward, foreman; C. F. Backus, John King, William Slippal, F. W. Young, Thomas Shaughnessy, S. S. Ball, A. Watkins, F. W. Bacon, C. B. Farwell, S. R. Berry, J. R. Gore.

The lamentable occurrence should induce increased caution in the employees of the Company on their cars.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.—KILLED BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest upon the body of a man named Anton Ferbier, at No. 168 Harrison, near Wells street, who came to his death on Tuesday night by falling out of a third story window, while intoxicated. Dr. Sauer, a German physician, was called and found that he was injured internally. He died on Wednesday night. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was about fifty years of age, a German, by birth, and leaves two children.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE FIGHT.

U. P. R. R. and the Charleston Convention.

[Special by a Trance Medium.]

For some days past we have been oppressed with a sense of our duty as journalists to answer the many questions the public are propounding and eagerly pressing, touching the two great events just now agitating community on both sides the Atlantic, to wit, the great Heenan-Sayers set-to and the struggle at Charleston.

Having long and patiently waited on the usual channels of information, the telegraph and our exchanges, and deeming that the press in this day should avail itself of every possible medium for the furtherance of its news mission, we secured in season for this edition of our paper, the services of a celebrated trance medium, and requested the distinguished Professor having the same in charge to spare nothing to secure for us the latest intelligence both from abroad and from Charleston. This was also duly impressed upon the medium, but unfortunately, both demands were presented at the same time and urged with equal force, to which the unhappy confusion of places and terms and time in the report appended, which we certainly goes far to defeat the experiment. We leave the results, however, with the intelligent reader.

The Professor took his place before the medium, and commenced with the usual passes, in which we reinforced him by several passes in our own possession, most of them, however, old, and "expired by limitation." After ten minutes time the medium was in a state of apparent unconsciousness, and tablets in hand, we bid the Professor start the expected flow of intelligence. It came, and we give it verbatim as taken down from the lips of the medium. If aught seem incoherent, and indeed in parts an undoubted confusion of terms and places exists, it is beyond our power to remedy the same.

I see confusion and disturbance. Men are met on an awful errand. There is blood.—Some of the men are angry. I know they are met for no good purpose. They are drinking much, and things have a violent look.

It looks like a fight. There is certainly a fight. There is much betting. Men are being roped in, and all are crowding eagerly and talking angrily.

(Up to this time it was impossible to tell whether the medium was referring to the set-to at Charleston or abroad. We asked the Professor to instruct the medium to be more explicit. He said the narrative medium take its course.—We asked what spirit the medium was in communication with: The Professor answered:—"With the spirit of a great shoulder-hitter."—This left us as much in doubt as ever. The medium proceeded.)

There has been some hard hitting. Heenan got one home on Douglas' nob. Sayers fell back on the Florida delegation in the Convention. Heenan's friends are all in with the nominee without the Slave Code. First blood for Douglas. No, he is down and Sayers is ahead. Douglas will not regard the bonds of fifty pounds sterling, but will leave them for his bottle men to pay. Dean Richmond has called out "Fire on Sayers."

The Illinois delegation, in their eagerness, got over the ropes, and were crowded back into the audience. The umpires decided it foul. Sayers got in a terrible blow on Douglas' knowledge-box, and his stock fell rapidly.

(Here, in the agonies of despair, we broke our pencil, and while we were sharpening the same, the medium went on with a frightful volubility, mixing up Charleston and the prize-ring in a manner that seemed as if the departed shoulder-hitter was looking in upon the Charleston Convention and the prize fight all at once with an equal sympathy in both, which is very likely; and placing them in the same category, which is not far out of the way. We implored the Professor to control his medium, and let us have one report at a time. He said it was out of his power to affect it in the least. The medium went on.)

They are getting very angry. The fight is terrific. There have been fourteen rounds and they are still at it. No it was a brick thrown through the window. The crowd are pressing hard upon the ropes.

It is all up for one in a minute. The excitement is tremendous. He has got him in chancery.

There is no hope for him. His friends have given him up. There is a great confusion. It is all over. He has gone.

(Here to our horror the medium opened its eyes "wide open ugh!" and asked for a drink of water. We said the medium should have whatever beverage the reasonable medium could desire, but we begged, we implored, would not the medium go back and finish that sentence, and tell us who had won and where, and when, for we were all afloat as to whether we had heard from Charleston or over the water.

The medium said the departed shoulder-hitter had left the sentence incomplete. The Professor consoled us by saying spirits frequently did so, We remarked with some warmth that such spirits deserved to be very unhappy indeed, if not perfectly wretched.

The Professor said that now 4-days so much of odium had been cast on the revelations the happy spirits were shy of having anything to do with mediums. We said that showed their sense, but hereafter we should humbly try to imitate the happy spirits. We broke up the interview. Any of our readers who are as dissatisfied with the result as we are, may await the dispatches.)

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Re of the City Finances.

The Common Council met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon for a brief session.

The Ordinance authorizing the issuing of certificates of indebtedness, offered and laid over at the meeting on Wednesday was passed as follows:

AN ORDINANCE authorizing the issuing of bonds or certificates of indebtedness for sheriffing indebtedness.

WHEREAS, certain city indebtedness will become payable, or may be provided for, in matured or about maturing certificates

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the city of Chicago:

That as an amendment to the Ordinance concerning Loans, passed March 27, 1860, the Mayor and Comptroller be and they are hereby authorized to issue "bonds" or "certificates of indebtedness," to any amount not exceeding the previous to be issued, which is due or may become due, payable to the bearer, or order, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, and to be payable at the rate of ten per cent, per annum, and to be receivable at any time prior to the date of the same.

The following ordinance offered and laid over Wednesday was also passed:

AN ORDINANCE amendatory to an ordinance concerning the Fire Department.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago, that Section 7 of an ordinance entitled "an ordinance providing for the organization of the Fire Department of the city of Chicago, being such ordinance as to have the same force and effect as if herein set forth at length.

SEC. 2. That all other men attached to the Fire Department shall perform the duties prescribed by the rules, ordinances, and orders of the city, and of the Board of Fire Department, and subject to the rules and regulations of the Chief and Assistant Engineers.

An Ordinance making annual appropriations for the expenses for the year from April 1, 1860 to April 1, 1861, which was passed in accordance with the Comptroller's report appended, except that $3,475.00 was deducted from the Fire Department, leaving the total appropriation of Captain; and adding $1,000 cutting the East and West Division to lay down cross walks and sprons, a total amount of appropriation for year's expenses, $507,188 64.

Ald. Perkins, Boisford and Fox were appointed a committee to appraise docks at ends of streets, except State street, which the Comptroller was ordered to let at auction to the highest bidders; the appraisals and rentals to be for one year from May 1st.

Ald. Reno, Joy and Hubbard were appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing market limits and amount of butchers' license to be fixed.

Council adjourned.

We append the following Finance Reports and Exhibits presented by Comptroller Ward:

CITY COMPTROLLER'S ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT NEEDED TO PROVIDE FOR THE DEBT INCUR RED PREVIOUS TO APRIL 1, 1860.

Bonds to Henry Young, new York, due November 1, 1860, interest from date at 10 per cent.....$80,000 00

MILLS PAYABLE.

Agreement to John Hodgson, due November, 1860, for engine 14 feet, due May 1st.....$212 00

Estimate on N. Branch to Chicago avenue, 18-inch brick, 2 feet per ct. from Pine.....

Do. do. do. 18 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....$1,745 73

Do. do. do. 12 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....1,218 91 3,662 54

Estimate on S. Branch to Polk street, 24-inch brick, 2 feet per ct. from Pine.....

Do. do. do. 18 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....4,135 00

Do. do. do. 12 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....3,324 00 12,801 26

Estimate on N. Branch to Chicago avenue, 18-inch brick, 2 feet per ct. from Pine, to Polk.....

Do. do. do. 18 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....

Do. do. Oct. 15, 1857.....

Do. do. do. 12 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....11,850 26

Above estimates were computed by Common Council, May, 1859, and not allowed.

Warrant on Treasurer to John Hodgson, interest 6 per ct. from May 1st, 1859.....

Warrant on Treasurer to John Hodgson, interest 6 per ct. from May 1st, 1859.....

Warrant on Treasurer to John Hodgson, interest 6 per ct. from May 1st, 1859.....

Agreement to Wm. Hodgson, part payment for 18-inch brick, 2 feet per ct. from Pine.....

Do. do. do. 12 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....

Warrant on Treasurer, to F. A. Hoyne, part payment for 18-inch brick, 2 feet per ct. from Pine.....

Do. do. do. 12 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....

Warrant on Treasurer, to F. A. Hoyne, part payment for 18-inch brick, 2 feet per ct. from Pine.....

Do. do. do. 12 do. do. 1 do. do. do. do.....

Bonds to W. H. Woodbury, dated July 20, 1859, interest from date at 10 per cent., in renewal of bond for dock, dated March 1, 1861.....$5,000 00

Bonds to G. S. Hubbard & Sons, payable in New York, April 1, 1860, amount borrowed in renewal.....100,000 00

Total amount bills payable.....140,842 55

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Balance on still due Cook County on improvement Court House.....$ 500 00

LAND STRIPES.

Bills remaining unpaid to Gas Co. for 5 months previous to 1 April 1st.....21,770 84

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Due for the steamer U. P. Harris purchased 1857.....5,000 00

Due for the cistern Illinois Street, purchased 1858.....3,500 00 8,500 00

One year's interest on 17 per cent.....1,500 00

CITY COMPTROLLER'S ESTIMATE OF AMOUNT NEEDED FOR CITY EXPENSES, FOR FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1, 1860, TO APRIL 1, 1861.

Interest on funded debt due July 1st, 1861, Exchange on 7 per cent.....17,634 00

Interest on funded debt due Jan. 1st, 1861, Exchange on 7 per cent.....17,634 00

Exchange on 7 per cent.....1,000 00

Interest on principal.....1,000 00

Exchange on 7 per cent.....70 00 1,070 00

Interest on funded debt due Jan. 1st, 1861.....15,504 00

Exchange on 7 per cent.....15,504 00

Commission to Sherwin, Duncan & Co., for buying bonds.....88 00

Interest on bonds to G. S. Hubbard & Son, due April 10, 1861, said bonds extend one year from April 10, 1860.....8,000 00

Exchange on 7 per cent.....560 00 8,560 00

Interest necessary to carry floating debt after it becomes due.....27,900 00

Interest on wharfing Interest Fund.....1,000 00 73,791 50

CEMETERY FUND.

To place to its credit the amount due it which has been expended previous years account Geo. Field.....6 972 84

DUE FEB. 1, 1861, FOR BUILDING WARRANTS.

Due Feb. 1, 1861, for building warrants on Lake Bridge and Madison streets, wit 5 Interest in A. Mackintosh.....

Due Feb. 1, 1861, for building warrants on Lake Bridge and Madison streets, wit 5 Interest in A. Mackintosh.....

A new assessment will be made to pay these.....22,000 00

Warrants on Treasurer out standing April 1.....

Less collections estimated.....134,771 00

Treasury interest warrants.....44,500 00 109,201 42

Less collections estimated.....24,000 00

Balance of Tax Warrants.....23,050 71 42,979 30

Less collections estimated.....19,929 71 23,050 00

Bonds and coupons.....

Interest on Common Council.....

Interest on Police Force.....

Interest on School Fund money.....

Interest on Water Loan.....

Total amount of estimate of debt and interest thereon to be provided for.....

RECEIPTS.

Being for a months' salary for Bridge Tender, as per ordinance, for repairing and whitewashing on Pivot Bridges.....

Wells.....

Lake.....

Randolph.....

Van Buren.....

Fourth.....

Twelfth.....

Halsted.....

Kinzie.....

Erie.....

Chicago Avenue Bridge.....

North Avenue Bridge.....

Rents of Market House.....

Repairs and improvements.....

Sewer, lumber, and spikes, and various.....

Street, labor.....

Interest on Water Loan

Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

THE INFAMY COMPLETE.

The recent ruling of Judge Megrath, of the U. S. District Court for Georgia, in the case of Captain Corrie of the yacht Wanderer, complements the decision in the Dred Scott case, and the proposed Sedition Law of Judge Douglas. Judge Megrath decides that the law declaring the African Slave Trade to be Piracy is not applicable to those who engage merely in transporting negroes from Africa, but to those, and those only, who participate in the original kidnapping. Under this decision Captain Corrie, of the yacht Wanderer, goes free—Lamar, her owner, goes free; and the law of Congress prohibiting that description of piracy is virtually repealed by the Federal Judiciary. With the Dred Scott decision, throwing open all our Territories to slavery, and with Douglas' proposed Sedition Law punishing with fine and imprisonment the holding of anti-slavery sentiments, it only needed this decision of Judge Megrath to open the doors for the requisite raw material, to plant slavery both in the Territories and the Free States. Congress and local Legislatures are estopped from prohibiting its introduction by the first; the people are not permitted to oppose its introduction, under the second; and by the last named, the whole population of Africa may be thrown upon our shores without legal obstruction. There remains nothing more to be done, to complete the Democratic programme for Africanizing the American continent, except to so far debauch Northern sentiment—it is already done at the South—as to render it submissive to these two decisions, and to Douglas' Sedition Law. Whether the Democratic leaders will be able to accomplish this or not, will depend in a great degree upon the result of the Presidential Election in November next.

SAM HOUSTON.

The probability that an independent movement may put Sam Houston before the people as a competitor in the Presidential race with the nominees of the Conventions at Charleston and Chicago respectively, makes his opinions on current political matters of some importance. He has recently published a letter in which his position in relation to the Democratic party is defined. He says:

The Democratic party, which eight years ago carried its candidate into the Presidency by an overwhelming majority, is divided by factions. Coalitions formed with men of more ambition than patriotism, have broken down the old landmarks. National men have given place to sectional agitators. Practical national questions have given way to abstractions. Slavery agitation has been renewed in Congress; and the great work of the Pacificators of 1850 has been undone. Sectionalism has been the canker worm which has feasted on the party, until its vitality has been well nigh consumed.

It is needless to define, at any length, the various heresies which distract the country, each claiming for itself the name of democracy.—They each have their peculiar advocates, and are suited to peculiar sections or isms. Whether known by the name of "Squatter Sovereignty," or as Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, they are alike opposed to the true doctrine of "non intervention," and calculated to renew and keep alive the dangerous agitation of the slavery question, which both the political parties were pledged to resist, "under whatever color or shape it is presented." Then come all the shades of disunion at the South; men who have been the advocates of reopening the African slave trade—men who sustained the secession or the disunion scheme proposed by the Legislature of South Carolina—who have counselled extreme measures for more than a quarter of a century and who are in the garb of democracy, have used all their energies to promote the work of disunion, and prepare the way for the erection of a southern confederacy, upon the ruins of our Constitutional Union.

The Charleston Convention is to behold these elements—"black spirits and white, and red spirits and gray"—conglomerated. Men, who have devoted their lives to the service of the Constitution and national principles, are to behold the humiliating spectacle; and their sentiments and counsels are to be trampled under foot by those who go committed to doctrines subversive of the government and the rights of the people of the States.

This is explicit and just; but until Old San Jacinto can purge himself of the heresies of opinion, which are not a whit less odious than Squatter Sovereignty and the Congressional Slave Code, he will prove himself a poor censor of the heresies of others. He is avowedly a pro-slavery man to the extent of the Dred Scott decision, as interpreted at the South; and the persistent and malignant opponent of everything which looks towards the limitation of his favorite institution. But his arraignment of a party to which he has belonged, and which he knows so well, and his accurate description of the "black spirits and white, and red spirits and gray," now assembled at Charleston, must be accepted by the so-called Democracy, not as the railing of an enemy, but as the confession of a confederate and friend.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Henry S. Lane, Republican candidate for Governor of the State, and T. A. Hendrick, his pro-slavery opponent, have already commenced their canvass before the people, which will be kept up until November. Thus far, according to Republican testimony, Lane has proved an overmatch for his opponent, not only in argumentation, but in the smaller items appertaining to speech-making, which add to the strength and popularity of a candidate. The excitement growing out of the contest and the position of the parties in view of the approaching Presidential election, is already high; and, if we may credit the predictions of the papers, Indiana will be "in a blaze" before November comes. We copy the following from one of Lane's recent speeches, to show the style in which he has commenced his work:

But gentlemen say that they are in favor of the admission of free States as much as we are. Oh, yes, of course they are. Do you remember in 1850 the agitation consequent upon the great struggle for the admission of California into the Union? Do you recollect that that admission was opposed by the whole Democratic party in the South? When California came to us arrayed in her in her sunset robes, with her bridal garments spangled with gold, and asked an espouser into the American Union, who stood at the door to thrust her back? The Democratic party that now is so much in favor of the admission of free States. The whole agitation in 1850, arose from the fact that the Democracy of the South opposed the admission of California with a free State constitution, and when Kansas asked admission with a free State constitution the same party was found to spurn her petition for admission into the family of States; and if she were permitted to come in, it was to be under circumstances degrading to the character of her freemen.

You remember how the doctrine was preached over the country that the people of Kansas had a right to legislate for themselves on this subject of slavery. The miserable ghost of Popular Sovereignty even now occasionally visits the glimpses of the moon and disturbs the slumber of old line politicians. [Laughter.]

Douglas said, at Freeport, that by "unfriendly legislation" slavery could be excluded. He said at the same time that he sanctioned and approved the Dred Scott decision. His position, then, is this: That slavery may be legally carried into Kansas, and under "unfriendly legislation" it may be as legally crushed out That is the whole argument. Douglas said, in his Freeport speech, that slavery could only only exist by virtue of local law. In his New Orleans speech he said that the South had the same right to carry their slaves into the Territories as they had to take any other property. How does it, then, go there at all? If it does not go under the Constitution, but only under local law, how does it get there?

A Water-haul.

Governor Wise did not make much out of his insane efforts last winter to place himself prominently before the country through the medium of the John Brown invasion. There can be no doubt entertained that he expected to make the gallows of the victims of Virginia's vengeance the means by which he could climb into the Presidential chair. To reach this goal of his ambition, he put Virginia for several months under martial law, at an expense from which the State will suffer for years to come. How woefully he has been disappointed in his aspirations his recent letter of declination to the Virginia delegation to the Charleston Convention plainly shows. May such be the fate of all unscrupulous demagogues—all fanatics—who forget the interests of the country in the wild pursuit of their own selfish purposes.

A Mystery Solved.

The mysterious disappearance of Mrs., the wife of Captain Brennan, of the U. S. Army, nearly two years ago, was the occasion of many sage comments by the New York press. The opinion arrived at was that she had been foully dealt with, and that the evidences of a bloody crime had been effectually concealed. The mystery appears to be cleared up. Mrs. Brennan has been recognized of late several times in Italy, in company with one Wayman T. Powell, a Lieutenant in Capt. Brennan's company, now in Europe on leave of absence. It appears to be the old story—an old husband and a young wife. The elopement of the twain is the sequel of a difficulty which Captain Brennan had with Powell, in Florida, a few months before her disappearance, Mrs. B. being the cause.

METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

The general Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will commence its regular quadrennial session, in Buffalo, on Tuesday next, the 1st of May. This body is composed of delegates from all of the annual Conferences, and is presided over by each of the Bishops of the Church, in turn. It is the law making power of the church, as well as the Court of final resort in all matters of church judicature. The approaching session of this body is exciting not a little interest in view of the important questions which are expected to come before it. Foremost among these is the subject of slavery in its bearing upon Church membership.

In the earlier history of Methodism in this country, the entire moral and administrative influence of the Church was brought to bear against the institution. The clergy spoke everywhere against it, and the official action of the Church was judiciously yet uniformly and firmly repressive. Slaveholding, on the part of the membership, was discountenanced, even when attended by circumstances which seemed to rescue it from the grosser traces of moral turpitude, while in all ordinary cases it was made a subject of prompt disciplinary action. Subsequently, however, the Methodist Church partook of the general declension in moral sentiment on this subject, the tone of its clergy was sensibly lowered, while the administration of discipline with reference to it was almost entirely neglected. Not only was slaveholding by the laity tolerated, but it became quite common, in slaveholding States, among the official members of the Church. Now and then a minister became involved in it, and finally it invaded the ranks of the Episcopacy. In January, 1844, James O. Andrew, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, married a lady who was the owner of slaves, and which he subsequently secured to her by deed of trust. This brought the matter to a crisis. What had been tolerated in the laity and, in some instances, in the clergy also, could not be tolerated in the Episcopacy, unless, indeed, the Church was prepared to reverse its original policy, and throw its entire influence in favor of slavery.

The subject was brought up in the General Conference of 1844. Bishop Andrew admitted the facts as charged, and after a protracted and heated discussion, the Conference, by a vote of 110 to 68, resolved that he (Bishop A.) should desist from the exercise of his office. The adoption of this resolution led to the famous secession, by which nearly all of the slaveholding conferences withdrew from their connection, and organized themselves into an independent body, under the style of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The following conferences, embracing slave territory, however, did not secede, viz.: Baltimore, East Baltimore, Philadelphia, and Western Virginia; and the following have since been organized, viz.: Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas—the latter including Texas.

From this date (1844) until the last session of the General Conference held at Indianapolis, in May, 1856, that body has not been seriously disturbed by the slavery question.—But in the interim both the laity and the clergy had been gradually approximating the sentiment entertained on this subject by the founders of Methodism. In the General Conference of 1856 a proposition to make non-slaveholding a test of membership, was warmly advocated, and carried by a decided majority, but not by a two-thirds vote. By the Constitution of the Church a change in its rules can only be made upon the recommendation of three-fourths of all the members of the Annual Conferences present and voting, and the subsequent indorsement by a vote of two-thirds of the General Conference, or *vice versa*. Under this provision the measure failed; but the friends of the proposition have since been diligent in its advocacy among the churches, and the effort will be renewed at the next session, in May, 1860.

The present status of the M. E. Church on Slavery is this: (1), The *General Rule* forbids "buying and selling men, women and children with an intention to enslave them." (2), The *Chapter* defines Slavery to be a *great evil*, and asks, what shall be done to *extirpate* it? It forbids any traveling minister from holding slaves, requiring their emancipation if practicable; debars slaveholders from official station in the church where State laws permit emancipation; and requires that slaves be taught to read the Word of God and allowed time for attending religious services without reference to State laws.

At present the church is divided on this subject into the following classes, each of which will be strongly represented on the floor of the General Conference:

I. Those who say "The Discipline as it is." This class embraces the border Conferences, the Union-savers of New York, and some others who contend that under the General Rule and Chapter all slaveholding may be satisfactorily dealt with.

II. The party headed by Dr. Stevens, editor of the *Advocate and Journal*, who contend that to make non-slaveholding a test of membership, unless by the change of the General Rule requiring two-thirds of the General Conference and three-fourths of the members of each of the Annual Conferences present and voting, (which of course is not to be expected,) would be unconstitutional.

III. Those who disclaim entirely the Stevens view, but who, believing that our present Dred Scott Supreme Court would decide the question in conformity to it, hold that *policy* indicates that the Rule should be changed. With this view correspond the expressed sentiments of almost the entire church press—the *Advocate and Journal* excepted.

IV. Those who believe that the true policy is to *define, authoritatively*, the present General Rule as designed to prohibit the *intention to enslave*, whether buying, selling, or holding. This it is thought, will obviate the constitutional difficulty, and yet give the church a clear and unmistakable record on the question. The action of the New York, New York East, and other conservative annual Conferences, indicates that this policy is the one most likely, if any, to be adopted. There will be a decided majority in the General Conference under strong progressive Anti-Slavery instructions, but *no one* proposition is very likely to receive the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

Two other questions will come before the Conference, which are exciting considerable interest in the Church. The first is that of admitting lay delegates to seats in the Annual and General Conferences. In some sections this change has been urged by laymen with considerable zeal. The argument in its favor, so far as we have observed, is based entirely upon abstract principle, there being no charge preferred against the clergy of an oppressive use of the power which the constitution of the Church confers upon them. The friends of the proposed change believe that it would increase the popularity of the Church to place its legislative functions upon a more democratic basis. But, strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that the proposition has more advocates among the clergy than among the laity. The majority of votes of Quarterly Conferences and other bodies of laymen, is largely against lay delegation, so far as heard from, and it is not likely that the General Conference will inaugurate the change without some more marked demonstration in its favor on the part of the lay membership.

The other question relates to the time which a preacher may be appointed to the same charge. At present the limit is two years, and it is proposed to extend the period one year longer. Three years is the limit among the Methodists both of England and Canada, and the proposed alteration would make the rule uniform throughout the connection. The expression of the Churches in favor of this change has been pretty uniform, and it will probably be made.

The Northwestern Conference will ask unanimously that the Book Depository of the Church in this city be erected into an independent branch book concern, with equal powers with the branch at Cincinnati. It is understood, also, that an effort will be made to consolidate all the publishing interests of the Church under one Agency, residing at the principal points of publishing, instead of separate "Concerns" as at present. Few persons outside of the denomination have any adequate conception of the magnitude of the publishing business of this Church, or of the wonderful adaptation of its economy for the diffusion of Church and standard literature and periodicals among the masses. As an educator of the people, through the agency of books, periodicals, Universities, Colleges and Seminaries, the Methodist Episcopal Church is perhaps doing more in this country than all other religious denominations combined.

Other subjects of greater or less interest will receive the attention of the Conference, not the least of which, in interest, will be the election of two or three Bishops. We shall have a competent correspondent upon the ground, through whom our readers will be kept posted.

Anxiety of the Faithful.

The Democracy of this city are in a high state of excitement about the pow-wowing of the Charleston Convention, and their anxiety becomes intensified to actual agony as the wild, contradictory rumors about the bargaining of votes and the selling of candidates reach us from Charleston, Washington and New York. The hopes of the Douglasites go up and down like the mercury in a barometer during changeable weather, and the Buchanan men exult prodigiously as they read the reports about plots between Slidell, Bright, and Corcoran to buy up the "Little Giant's" friends, and lay that gentleman on the shelf.

Besides this, some are expecting every moment to hear that the Convention has been blown to atoms by the magazine which the fire-eaters have prepared to explode beneath it, in the event of the nomination of Douglas, or the bolting of the Douglas men in case of the nomination of any one else.

At Washington all ears are open for the least whisper of news from Charleston, and the wires of the telegraph are on the perpetual quiver with messages and reports from the Convention. There the expectation is that Douglas will be worsted in the contest with such powerful and determined enemies, or that if he be nominated some portion of the South will secede from the party which supports him.

Whoever shall be nominated, the violence which has marked the preliminary proceedings betokens an animosity between the different factions of the so-called Democratic party quite as fierce and as deep seated as that which exists between the Democrats and the Republicans. It may happen that the external signs of this hatred will be covered from sight, and the apparent organization of the party remain unbroken, but the followers of the defeated chiefs will be apt to support the successful candidate coldly and sulkily. If Douglas should be nominated, he will find a considerable part of the South already vehemently and almost irreclaimably prejudiced against him by his rivals—if he should be defeated, the disappointment will be grievous and the anger intense among a large portion of the Northern Democrats.

Ex-Governor Ford on Douglas.

It has been given out in some quarters that Tom Ford had gone over to Douglas. How he has gone over will be seen by the short speech he convulsed the New Yorkers with after Mr. Sherman had closed his masterly address in the Cooper Institute. Mr. Ford said:

Now, I want to talk about Mr. Sherman. I don't like something he said, particularly those complimentary remarks of his about Mr. Douglas. Between you and me, I don't think that brother Douglas would make a very good Republican. [Great laughter.] If he does, it will take a good deal of preparation of heart to say the least. I remember a circumstance that happened down in the country where I was raised, which I will relate as appropriate on this occasion. There were two old gentlemen named Reader and Newell, who were constantly engaged in quarrel. One day the Mormons came along, and Reader was so much taken with their doctrine that he finally made up his mind to be immersed. Well, one Sunday morning the ceremony was to take place in a stream suitable to baptize the old gentleman. Just as the Mormon preacher was about to perform the operation, Newell, who was standing near by, sung out, "Mr. Parson, if you expect to wash away that man's sins, just bring him down here, for it will take a mighty strong current to wash away an anvil which he stole from me four months ago." [Great laughter.] Now, my idea of Douglas is if he is going to be converted to Republicanism, and have his deep-dyed Democratic sins wiped out, he should be put into the strongest kind of a current, and it wouldn't be bad to anchor him out over night. [Laughter.] I have not forgotten it was by his hand the Missouri restriction was stricken out, and which has brought upon us the differences now existing between the two sections of the Union. I hold Mr. Douglas responsible for that act, and until he repents in sackcloth and ashes, until his head is grayer than Mr. Buchanan's, I don't intend to forgive him for that iniquity. [Laughter and applause.]

A Diabolical Plot—Timely Arrest of a Villain.

[From the Detroit Advertiser.]

The amount of deviltry in man is astonishing. A development has recently been made at Mt. Clemens of a plan for robbery that equals in atrocity of design anything that has come to our knowledge this many a day. Its accomplishment would, almost to a certainty, have involved a loss of life, and an amount of personal suffering fearful to think of. Happily it was frustrated, though by unconscious instrumentality. The chief men were arrested, for other crimes, before they had time to perfect their infernal design, and before any of the details mentioned below were known.

Charles Smith, lately convicted of burglary and attempted murder at Mt. Clemens, and sentenced to the State Prison for life, while in jail, sent for Deputy Sheriff, John W. Bennett, of that county, and divulged to him a plan that he (Smith) and several confederates had laid to destroy a train on the Detroit and Port Huron Branch of the Grand Trunk Railway, and rob the passengers. They intended to remove the bolts that held the timber of the Clinton River bridge, expecting thus to throw a train down the embankment. A man named Bowman, who, at the same term of Court, was convicted of burglary and sentenced to the State Prison for three years, was one of his accomplices; the names of the others he refused to reveal. This confession was made on the 14th inst.

As confirmatory of the truth of his statement he informed the officer that a piece of lead pipe, an oil can, and some other articles, had been taken from the tank house near the bridge and deposited at a place he mentioned, and where, on examination, they were found. He stated, also, that he had commenced the work of removing the bolts, but had accidentally dropped his wrench into the river.

The supposed confederates have since been closely watched, though not altogether as a precautionary measure, for the conspirators would have found that their plot would have failed, even had they completed their preparations, the bridge being so constructed as to be perfectly safe though every bolt were withdrawn.

It is not to be supposed, however, but that men capable of conceiving such villainy would not have found some other means of accomplishing their purpose.

Making up the Record.

During the present session of Congress the Democratic party, as represented in that body, has put itself on the record, legibly and indelibly, on the following subjects:

Against a tariff so framed as to afford incidental protection to suffering American industry.

Against a homestead bill intended to secure every poor settler a sufficient part of the public domain for a home, without charge.

In favor of Polygamy, by voting against the bill for its suppression.

Against the admission of Kansas as a Free State, solely because she applies for admission as a Free State.

In favor of screening the President and his administration from a searching investigation into the alleged corruptions of the government.

To these we shall probably have to add the adoption of resolutions by the Democratic Senate in favor of a Slave Code for the Territories, and in support of the dogma now fast growing into an article of Democratic creed, that the Constitution carries slavery *everywhere* throughout the Union. It is not at all improbable, also, that the same party will put itself on the record in favor of the doctrine that the defeat of the Democratic party in the election of 1860 will be sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Passing Away.

[From the Davenport Democrat.]

Time works wondrous changes in this country, and a few months or years will so alter the complexion of things that old citizens, returning to the place where they passed many of their early years, scarcely recognize one familiar object. Thus it has been with the banking business in this city. Three years ago there were seven banking houses doing business in Davenport. Of this number were Cook & Sargent, Chubb, Bro., Barrows &Co., Blakemore & Lawes, Tallman, Powers & McLean, Nichols, Campbell & Co., Hill, Allen & Co., and Macklot & Corbin. *Now*, but one remains in operation, Macklot & Corbin. Cook & Sargent, Chubb, Bro., Barrows & Co., and Tallman, Powers & McLean failed; the others voluntarily retired from business.

We have now but two banking institutions in active operation—the State Bank and Macklot & Corbin. We believe these two houses to be perfectly safe, and persons depositing money in either of them will be very certain to get it when wanted. These two banks are amply sufficient to do all the business of this section of country for years to come, and we would not encourage any addition to the number.

Atlantic Telegraph.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company, says the London *Telegraph* of the 10th April, have dispatched Capt. Kell, who left on Saturday for St. John's, Newfoundland, via Halifax, for the purpose of making a further attempt to bring their cable into working order. His first business, before ascertaining whether it tests perfectly between Newfoundland and Ireland, will be to lift nearly fifty miles of the cable and take it ashore, which will enable him to convey the end to New-perlican, a place in Trinity Bay more than 50 miles from the original landing-station. The object of this is to obtain a more suitable locality for the landing, and to lessen the distance to be telegraphed through, which is considered of great importance. Capt. Kell will return as soon as he has ascertained that all is right on the Atlantic side, and then continue operations at Valentia, which it is expected will commence about the end of June next.

—Boston, says the *Traveller*, has two hundred and fifty ships in the India and Pacific trade at the present time.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Interesting Details from the America's Mails.

The Papal Bull—The Insurrection in Naples—Death of Abbe Huc—Spain and Morocco—Horrors of the Coolie Trade, &c., &c.

The Pope's Bull of Excommunication against everybody that had a hand in helping the States of the Church to cut loose from the Church, is published,—but it does not appear to occasion much of a sensation. The Turin correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

You possibly are aware that we had already incurred this penal visitation for having abolished the ecclesiastical court, and that during the last seven years a good many have died or been born as before, that we had fortune on our side both in the Crimean war and in that of the independence against Austria, so that these thunders of the Vatican are as harmless as a rattle, while the benedictions from the same quarter would seem to be injurious, seeing what has happened to Austria since she made her concordat with Rome. For these reasons you may easily conceive that, in spite of the excommunication and the Pope's protest to boot, we sleep pretty well and eat with our usual appetite.

The principal points of this precious document are directed against the "invaders and usurpers," who have subverted the Papal authority in the Romagna. After expiating on the providential origin of the Holy See's temporal authority, the Pope inveighs against the "wicked innovators" who have impiously attempted, by "lying hypocrisy," "false and pernicious principles," and "cunning dissimulation" to destroy his secular power. Especially does he deplore that some—among whom we may no doubt reckon the Emperor Louis Napoleon—whose particular duty it was to protect the Catholic Church, have "sullied themselves by their wicked acts." The Sardinian Government has taken the principal part in these "mischievous and perverse intrigues," and has despised the Apostolic admonitions addressed to it. At the Paris Congress it attempted to weaken the Pope's temporal authority; and it spared no "fraud" or "sin" to instigate sedition when the war broke out in Italy last year. It thus procured a dictatorship in the Romagna, and "by persevering in its wickedness by force, money, threats, terror, and other cunning means," it obtained a vote in its favor by universal suffrage, and then dared to subject the Papal provinces to its power. So, finding admonition and complaint to be of no avail, the Pope pronounces the sentence of major excommunication against "all those who have taken part in the sinful insurrection in our provinces in usurping, occupying, and invading them," and declares that they cannot be absolved from these censures by any one but the Pope himself, unless they are at the point of death; and even if they should then be absolved they are to re-incur the censures if they should perchance recover.

The wicked journalists of Roman Catholic France we see, as well as the heretical gentlemen of the press, in Protestant England, are irreverent enough to be poking fun at the Bull; and as if no better commentary upon it could be found, some of them are turning to the Ingoldsby Legends, to see how the hobgoblin looks in rhyme, and learn what was the effect of the terrible malediction, when it was pronounced by the Cardinal Lord Archbishop, in connection with the sins and wickedness of the Jackdaw of Rheims:

The Cardinal rose with a dignified look,
He call'd for his candle, his bell, and his book.
In holy anger, and pious grief,
He solemnly cursed that rascally thief!
He cursed him at board, he cursed him in bed;
From the sole of his foot to the crown of his head;
He cursed him in sleeping, that every night
He should dream of the devil, and wake in a fright;
He cursed him in eating, he cursed him in drinking;
He cursed him in coughing, in sneezing, in winking;
He cursed him in sitting, in standing, in lying;
He cursed him in walking, in riding, in flying;
He cursed him in living, he cursed him in dying!
Never was heard such a terrible curse!!
But what gave rise
To no little surprise,
Nobody seem'd one penny the worse!

INSURRECTION IN NAPLES.

The cruelties and oppressions of Francis the Second have at last driven his subjects to insurrection—a result which was clearly foreseen by all but that second Caligula, his minions and backers. So far, the accounts received are exceedingly meagre; while they appear to have been got up in the interest of that young tyrant, and hence can be relied upon only in part. The movement began on the 4th or 5th instant, at Messina, in the island of Sicily, the telegraph representing it as a mere riot, caused by certain "roughs" of that place. The government, however, viewed the matter differently, for large bodies of troops were instantly dispatched to Sicily, where the insurrection was spreading at latest accounts. A similar attempt made in the city of Naples would appear to have been immediately suppressed.

The Neapolitan army consists of about one hundred and forty thousand men; but many of the principal officers are known to be bitterly hostile to the administration of Francis and the priestly influences by which he is controlled. If the insurgents can only hold their own for a few weeks, there can be little doubt regarding the final result. Austria is no longer ready to march her legions into Southern Italy in behalf of despotism, as she has been accustomed to do.

SPAIN AND MOROCCO.

We find in the London *Times* of the 10th inst. full accounts of the severe engagement fought on the 23d ult., which resulted in the conclusion of a peace two days afterward. The action commenced early in the day, the Spanish army, full twenty-five thousand strong, having been in motion before six o'clock. Slender garrisons were left at Tetuan and the forts between that place and the sea. The action commenced about a league from the city, on the road to Tangier, near the banks of the Guad el [illegible], or Martin, where the Moors held an advantageous position among hills partially covered with brushwood. They appear to have expected that the Spaniards would march up the valley without guarding the lofty heights upon their right, but in this they were disappointed. The battle consisted of a series of irregular fights, scattered over a wide extent of country, the principal struggle being at a village near the point where the Tangier road crosses the river. Twice was this place taken and retaken with heavy loss, until the Spaniards permanently occupied it. After this the fight extended along the hills, where the Moors had established the camps, three in number. They rushed fearlessly upon the Spanish lines, and appear to have contested every inch of ground with bravery. By four o'clock P. M. all was over, except an occasional dropping shot. The Moors had removed their tents with great celerity, and little plunder was found to reward the victors. The losses were heavy on both sides. The Spanish official return gives 7 officers and 130 men killed, 97 officers and 1,026 men wounded, making a total of 1,260.

On the following afternoon two envoys from Muley Abbas presented themselves at the Spanish camp, with a request for a conference with General O'Donnell. At first he hesitated to comply, but afterwards consented, on condition that the Prince should present himself next morning before six o'clock. The envoys remonstrated strongly against the time, on the ground that he might be assassinated if known to venture out so early on that errand. Half an hour additional was then granted, and the Prince appeared at the stipulated time, and preliminaries of peace were agreed upon. O'Donnell demanded 500,000,000 reals (about $25,000,000) to pay the expenses of the war—the Prince in despair asked whether he could not abate a part of the amount; O'Donnell struck off one hundred millions, and the sum was agreed to. The interview ended, the Spaniards marched back to Tetuan amid lively demonstrations of joy at the result.

The bases of the treaty cede to Spain full possession of a strip of territory along the Atlantic coast, about equal in extent to what the Spaniards possessed there formerly; also a strip on the Mediterranean coast, running as far back as the Anghera road. The Sultan is to ratify the convention agreed upon at Tetuan last August, relative to Melilla and other places then in dispute; to pay Spain twenty millions of piasters, the mode to be stipulated in the treaty. Tetuan is to remain in possession of the Spaniards as security until payment of the indemnity, when it shall be restored. A treaty of commerce is to be concluded between the two powers, Spain enjoying all the privileges of the most favored nation. A Spanish Minister is henceforth to reside at Fez, or some other suitable spot in Morocco; the Sultan is also to authorize at that place the establishment of a house for Spanish missionaries. Each power is immediately to appoint two Commissioners to draw up definite articles of peace, who will meet in Tetuan and conclude their labors within thirty days. All hostilities are meanwhile to cease between the belligerents. The preliminary articles are dated on the 25th of March.

DEATH OF ABBE HUC.

On the 1st of August, 1813, there was born at Toulouse, in France, a child destined to be one of the most intrepid and intelligent of the many brave missionaries of the Roman Catholic church. Evarist, Regis Huc, to whose birth we refer, entered the ecclesiastical ranks at a very early age. When but twenty-six years old he was ordained a priest, and, in a week from the time of his ordination, was on his way to the mission at Macao. Arrived in China, his active and zealous mind was aroused to the spiritual necessities of the innumerable population of that vast empire. He closely studied the religious doctrines of the people, and observing that the principle inspirations of their creeds seemed to emanate from the Grand Lamanesque institutions of Thibet, he conceived the bold idea of visiting the interior of the country, and even penetrating to the great city of Lha-Sa where the Grand Lama of Thibet lived. With M. Gabet, another missionary, and Sandadchiemba, a converted native of rather dubious Christianity, he undertook the journey. His wanderings of five years' duration he has recorded in his "*Voyage en Tartarie, le Thibet, et la Chine, pendant les années 1844, 1845 et 1846.*" This was published in various languages, and it is by this work that Abbe Huc became known to the world.

Seldom, if ever, has a book of travels been written in which, while utterly free from egotism, the author has given his readers such an insight into his own character. No one can read his charming narrative without gaining an accurate idea of the writer himself. Pious zeal, simplicity, and a delicate sense of humor are the distinguishing features of his style.

Certainly few men have been placed in a more perilous situation than M. Huc. He explored, with limited means, a part of the world that had hitherto been almost totally unknown to the western world. He examined into the mysteries and ceremonies of a religion probably older than Christianity, and throughout all his troubles and adventures maintained an unvarying cheerfulness and hope. His book contains statements which require a large exercise of faith to believe in, and which are yet too singular and too minutely described to render it probable that they are the work of fiction, even were not the author's character a guaranty for his credibility.

M. Huc was actuated, throughout all his career, by a simple zeal that has seldom been surpassed, and which, had occasion required, would have enabled him to endure the death of a triumphant martyr. On one occasion he sought such a fate. At a festival in honor of Buddha, at one of the Chinese towns where he was stopping, a number of devotees performed revolting rites, cutting open their bodies, taking their bowels out, and then closing up the wound with a few movements of the hand. All this the simple Abbe could only explain by attributing it to the direct intervention of the devil, and his pious anger was aroused at the thought of such black art influencing the ignorant multitude. He therefore determined to interpose, and decided that at the hour when these ceremonies were performed, he would rush up to the altar and publicly proclaim that the priests and devotees were sorcerers, that Buddha was a senseless idol, and that the only true God was the God of the Christians. Had not some unexpected incident, that delayed the Abbe beyond the hour of the body mutilation rites, intervened, it is very nearly certain that M. Huc would have been killed on the spot for sacrilege, and the world deprived of one of the most remarkable and charming books of travel ever written.

In the year 1848, when China was the theatre of intestine wars, he was recalled by the Emperor to Pekin. His arduous travels had affected his health, and in 1851 he returned to Europe. After the publication of his *Voyage en Tartarie*, he published "The Chinese Empire," a work not so well known, though it won for the Abbe a prize in the French Academy. His last work, "Christianity in China," was written in 1857.

Abbe Huc died a few weeks ago, aged forty-seven years.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

HORRORS OF THE COOLIE TRADE.

Here we have a shocking record, in the shape of depositions from sundry wretched Coolies forwarded from Canton. We are ashamed to add that the atrocities complained of were, for the most part, perpetrated on board certain American vessels. The kidnapping process is carried on by the native Chinese, who pick up their unwary countrymen in the suburbs and outlying portions of the towns, and then convey them on board Chinese boats, and so, in due course, on board the foreign ships. The Chinese agents, according to the printed testimony before us, decoy or force their victims on board their boats, and torture them until they wring from them a consent to become "free emigrants." The forms of torture employed are various. Their hands are tied together and a wedge is hammered in between them. Their thumbs and great toes are tied together, their tails tied up, and they are thus hoisted off the deck and suspended in the air, while a lighted joss-stick is applied to their ankles. They are ducked in the river; they are flogged in the most horrible manner; they are threatened with death; they are thrown into the river in baskets; and various other forms of torture are employed, until they consent to dip their finger in ink, and thus impress their mark upon the "*agreement*." The London *Times*, upon this state of things, remarks:

"We are rejoiced to see that not one of the vessels which have been involved in this vile trade bore the English flag. Three of them hoisted the Stars and Stripes, the other the Oldenburg colors, whatever those may be. It is far indeed from our wish to suggest any interference with the action of the United States, but, as Canton is in possession of the French and English soldiers, sailors and marines, we are at least bound to give all the support in our power to the Chinese authorities in their reasonable endeavor to prevent the kidnapping of their countrymen. There is, indeed, hope that the public opinion of the United States may be opposed to this process of kidnapping Chinese for the benefit of Spaniards when the matter is placed before them in its proper light."

THE LATE OUTRAGE AT ROME.

Mrs. Stowe gives an account, in a letter to the N. Y. *Independent*, of the recent bloody onslaught of the papal police on the people of Rome, in the public streets, and adds:

"Since then the Pope has given five dollars to each of the soldiers engaged in this outrage, and twenty to the ten who were first in the Corso, together with a silver medal, which they wear, in the face of a scowling, indignant people. Much indignation prevails among the French soldiers, who sympathize with the people, but General Goyon the next morning, in his orders for the day, commended the general movement of the Italian police in putting down the demonstration, but regretted that they should have employed their weapons. The course of the French authority here just now seems inexplicable. The solution, I have heard from high authority, is that the pope has told the emperor that he wished him to take away his troops, and that if he wanted aid he could get it of the king of Naples; and that the French powers are therefore not unwilling to foment the difficulties and excitements which make their presence necessary. It is threatened that on Sunday next the liberals intend to crowd to St. Peter's, and to break out into a "Te Deum" for the annexation. The students of the Sapienta have already done this once, and been put down; and if they get agoing in St. Peter's there may be warm work.

"The Pope has in this last outrage sundered the last cobweb of respect or religious feeling which yet bound Roman hearts to him. Such a cruel, merciless, indiscriminate attack on an unarmed populace, without giving them time to retire, and sparing neither age nor sex, shows the nature of the beast. Under all that soft, graceous demeanor, those brown eyes so full of tranquility, lies the ferocious claw of the tiger. He will have blood as soon as he can get it, and henceforth between him and his people there is no place for repentance."

THE MISERABLE STATE OF ROME.

According to all the accounts of unprejudiced witnesses, the holy city was never in a worse state than at the present time. The government is powerless for the protection of the people, and strong only for the repression of popular complaints. Violence and robbery occur in the streets in the open day, and all the social and ecclesiastical signs indicate institutions in a state of corruption and decay. A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* gives the following account of the state of things:

"A more humiliating and hopeless condition than that in which the people of Rome find themselves it is not easy to fancy. A government of priests, three or four hundred years back, was bad enough, but a government of priests in this advanced nineteenth century, and such a government as that of Rome, is not to be thought of with patience. If men here went about with gags in their mouths, or yokes about their necks, and chains upon their ankles, they would not be in a condition of more complete servitude than at present. The *espionage* kept up by the government is extremely annoying to foreigners, and how much more must the poor Romans feel its inconvenience. The policemen are everywhere seen in threes and fours, as if they would protect themselves and not others against possible attacks. At night the streets are nearly deserted by eight o'clock. There is a great amount of general destitution, and the suffering among native artists and artizans is extreme. The great falling off in the number of foreign visitors the present season—kept away principally by the uncertain state of the country—has been the cause of this. There have been only a few thousand visitors this year, while last year—attracted not less by the magnet of a society of foreign princes—they were reckoned in tens of thousands. The Romans are too much dependent upon foreigners for their subsistence, and now and then are reminded of it in a way which they feel. "Rome is a desert," is the constant cry of the Romans. We are dying of starvation, they exclaim, and our rulers will do nothing to ameliorate the present condition of things. The cost of the necessaries of life is extravagantly high, made so principally by the taxes levied to pay for the gilding on the priests' garments. But this gilding continues to be laid on, and the wardrobe of the Madonna is every year richer than ever in gold trimmings, jewels and pearls. Under their system, compounded of judaism and paganism, the priests will still seek to amuse their trivial, or appease their vindictive God, while the poor children of the real Father of us all are languishing and perishing for the food, both of the temporal and spiritual life. If the starving creature asks for bread, the priest gives him some new pagan image of stone to which he must pray, and he must nourish himself with the dry husks of some new dogma.

"Rome is going from bad to worse."

PERSONAL.

Hon. D. Smalley, who figures so largely in Democratic politics, and who, as Chairman of the National Committee, called the Charleston Convention to order, is Judge of the United States District Court in Vermont. He was appointed to this office by President Pierce, as a reward for active political services. Not content with this, and disregarding the proprieties of his position, he is evidently working industriously for something better.

— W. W. Leland, of hotel fame, who was lately expelled from the Texas Democratic Convention because in 1856 he voted for Fremont in New York, has hung out his banner announcing himself as a standing candidate for Congress, in his District, and come North on a visit to his friends.

— Macready, the actor, now in his sixty-eighth year, has just married a Miss Cecile L. F. Spencer, who is only in her twenty-third year. Macready has left his home at Sherbourne to take up his residence elsewhere. Before leaving, he gave a public reading for the benefit of a Wesleyan Chapel in the town, the selections being the "Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," "Bridge of Sighs," "Dying Christian," and an act from "Henry IV." After the entertainment, an Episcopal clergyman of the place arose, and after a complimentary speech, proposed "that a vote of thanks be now presented to W. C. Macready, Esq., accompanied by a sincere desire that God's blessing may rest on himself and family wherever they go." This motion was carried with acclamation.

— The Madison County, (Ohio,) *National Democrat*, in noticing the departure of Mr. Durbin, one of the delegates from that district to the Charleston Convention, says:

"We are informed that Durbin practiced in a pistol gallery, about three weeks, prior to his departure."

Rev. Dr. Pomeroy Forgiven.—Our readers will remember the case of Dr. Pomeroy, the defaulter, upon whom was practiced the confidence or "extortion" game, in Boston, some time since. We now learn that the First Church in Bangor, Maine, of which Dr. Pomeroy has long been a member, after a careful and anxious investigation of his case, through a period of nearly four months, have recently communicated to him the assurance of their cordial and entire forgiveness, declaring him entitled to all the rights and privileges of a member in good and regular standing, and affectionately commending him to the sympathy, and confidence, and fellowship of the churches of Christ throughout the world. The final action was with entire unanimity.

English Cotton Factories.

England and Wales have over three thousand cotton factories, they pay their operatives $110,000,000 per annum, their entire trade in these fabrics amounts to $525,000,000 annually, giving employment to 1,000,000 operatives and supporting double that number of people. They have $250,000,000 of coin in the kingdom, exclusive of that held by the banks; their export of cotton fabrics alone, exceed the entire exports of the United States, exclusive of specie.

A country that imports $35,000,000 of silks, $24,000,000 of iron, $33,000,000 of woollens and $26,000,000 of cottons, as the United States do, builds up and enriches the countries that do the work, and impoverishes its own. Witness the idle stagnation of trade and enterprise in the United States, associated as it is with idleness and extravagance, and contrast it with the beehive industry, expanding commerce, and accumulative wealth of England and France.

The donkey who sold his oats for a gilded trough, manifested the same kind of business intelligence that this does in their commercial relations with Europe. When will the laborers and voters of this country learn that their true interest is identified with home industry and American labor?—*Detroit Advertiser.*

WESTERN NEWS.

Illinois.—James Little, a resident of Springfield, was drowned in Mud Lake, near Jamestown on Sunday morning. He went into the Lake to bathe, became cramped by the extreme coldness of the water, and sunk before he was discovered by his companions....A young man attempted to poison himself at the Revere House, in Decatur, on Wednesday night of last week. He had been drinking immoderately for several days, and had got pretty well sobered when he did the act. The porter of the hotel gave the alarm, and the young man's room was soon filled with a crowd. He caught up a dirk knife, and drove the crowd down stairs in a rapid manner. Physicians were summoned quickly, and remained with him most of the night. He was raving crazy for several hours after taking the poison, and the only way in which his strength could be mastered was by tying his limbs with stout ropes. The letters which he laid upon the table when he first entered the room, were directed to his relatives, informing them that he was determined to kill himself. He took an ounce of arsenic—enough to kill five hundred men—and the overdose acted as an emetic; thus saving his life. But he had a very narrow escape.... About twenty persons started from Alton for Pike's Peak on Tuesday evening. Twelve of the number constituted the last detachment of Loveland's company, from Brighton.....Four men, named William V. Blunt, John G. Haines, William P. Fulcher, and Crittenden Murphy, were tried at Taylorsville, Christian county, last week for the murder of William Lucas, several weeks ago. The jury were out four hours, and returned a verdict of not guilty....On Thursday night last, two Irishmen named Thomas Reed and Richard Dunn, fell off the extension of the Stephenson street bridge, at Freeport, instantly killing Reed, and severely injuring Dunn.

Indiana.—The burglary which we reported at Plymouth a few days since, was in the jewelry store of Mr. John Shoemaker, who lost $800 in valuables....The Marshall County *Republican* says that a young man named Perkins, a son of Judge Perkins of Indianapolis, and a school teacher in North township of that county, shot another young man named Cutler, a few days ago, inflicting a serious but fatal wound. Conflicting claims to the affections of a young lady caused the difficulty, it is said. Perkins had been but a short time in the neighborhood, and is described as a tall and rather "fast" looking young man of twenty-five. He was sent to jail in default of $3,500 bail.

Michigan.—Samuel Rogers, of Macon, was suddenly killed a few days since. He was at work in the barn, and went up stairs to get something, and, while there, stepped on the end of a board that was not nailed, and fell, striking his head on the floor beneath. It killed him instantly. His age was about 72 years....It is estimated that there are 7,500 Indians in Michigan. They belong to five different tribes, and speak as many distinct languages.

Wisconsin.—A new county with the name of "Ashland," has been formed out of LaPointe county. There are now 58 counties in the State....The Trempealeau *Representative* says that the steamer Itaska, on her trip a a week ago, struck a catfish opposite Homer. The fish, when brought ashore, weighed one hundred and fifty pounds..Mr. David Secor, of Mount Pleasant, informs the editor of the Racine *Advocate* that during a residence of nineteen years in Wisconsin, he has never seen wheat look as well as it does now, so early in the season....The Eau Claire *Free Press* says the body of a boy (name unknown) was found in the Chippewa river, town of Peru, in Dunn County, Wisconsin, March 28, 1860. Those interested will address N. H. Bird, Esq., of said town....The Lancaster *Herald* says: Mrs. Acre, wife of a German shoemaker at Potosi, while laboring under one of her usual fits of insanity, passion or revenge, was successful in escaping from her room on Monday night last, and jumped into a well near by, causing her death.

Iowa.—On Wednesday of week before last, a fire ran through the timber skirting the Missouri River, directly west of Council Bluffs. The wind was blowing a small hurricane at the time, and the flames leapt along at almost lightning speed. Besides ruining vast quantities of standing timber, it burnt up a large amount of wood, and destroyed some dwelling houses and outbuildings in the vicinity of Sill & Bowen's distillery....The Keokuk *Gate City* of the 20th says: At Sheriff's sale yesterday, the Gilkerson place, including 100 acres of land, was bid off for a little less than $6,000. In the flush times this place was sold on speculation for $19,000....Mr. Talbot, one of the editors of the Wintersett *Madisonian*, has been appointed one of the Secretaries of the "Republican Congressional Committee" at Washington, D. C. So says the Des Moines *Register*.

Another Large Pike's Peak Train.—Yesterday afternoon two well appointed Pike's Peak companies passed through our city, on their way to the gold fields of that region.—There were two companies of them, both hailing from Beloit, Wis., No. 1 consisting of nine wagon's, twenty-two yoke of oxen and ten men, all under the command of Mr. S. G. Culley. No. 2 consisted of twenty-three yoke of oxen, fifteen men, and ten wagons, the company being under the command of Mr. Horatio Pratt. The names of the companies are "Beloit Quartz Mill Companies No. 1 and No. 2." The investment is the property of four well known citizens of Beloit, two of them accompanying the teams, while the others are seeing to the two quartz mills which have been shipped by way of St. Joseph. The mills are the largest size built by the Gates manufacturing company of Chicago, and are said to be fine articles. Mr. Culley informs us that there will be a large emigration to the Peak this spring from Wisconsin. Most of those going are well provided with all necessary machinery for making money, and are very sanguine of coming back home rich.—*Davenport Democrat.*

Black River Silver Mines.—Mr. Whitcomb, of our city, who visited the "silver mine diggings" near Black River Falls on Thursday, says some twenty to thirty men are prospecting about the mine region; that a town site has already been laid out, called the Silver City, and that a new paper is to be started, called the *Silver Miner*. The "diggings" are located about 12 miles northwest from the Falls, near the Chippewa road. The ridge, or spar of bluff on which the miners are prospecting, is about 300 feet high, three miles long and one wide. The rock on the bluff is mostly white flint. A beautiful creek runs about half a mile west of the ridge. Hundreds of acres between the ridge and the creek have been mined over to the depth of 16 feet, to the rock bed, which is white sand stone. There are diggings four miles northwest still more extensive than those described.

The report as to the silver is quite unsatisfactory. Mr. Parsons sunk a shaft thirty feet in the old diggings and found nothing. He has sunk another on the hill ten feet below the yellow earth, and six feet in bed rock, and was still going down. Loose pieces of ore have been found, one of which, on smelting, showed about an ounce of silver. The miners are of the opinion that all ancient mining was done by washing the dirt, in pursuit of gold! Mr. W. thinks it "very probable" that silver will be found in veins if found at all.—*La Crosse Union.*

Horses for California.—Yesterday forenoon a drove of about thirty head of horses, from Indiana, passed through town, bound for the Pacific coast. They belonged to Messrs. E. & D. Dixon. This, we believe, is the second lot they have taken. They informed us that four other firms were expected to join them at Council Bluffs, when their caravan will consist of probably two hundred head of horses and forty men. Horses in California are said to generally bring about twice their valuation in the States.—*Davenport Gazette.*

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS.
Special Advertisement.
Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!
We will exhibit on MONDAY, April 23d, an auction purchase of over
$20,000 Worth of Dress Silks,
Of the Latest Styles, which owing to the excessive importation we have bought and will sell 30 to 50 per cent
Below the cost of Importation.
Good New styles of Silks for fifty cents a yard. Every quality in this proportion. We will exhibit at same time, Choice styles of Dress Goods, Robes, Laces, Embroideries, Parasols, Mantillas, Shawls, and many exclusive styles of goods just arrived per steamer Persia.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 and 169 Lake street.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,
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PARASOLS, KNIT SHAWLS,
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Good Goods! Fair Prices!! Complete Assortment!!!
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ADDISON GRAVES,
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78 Lake Street, Chicago, Ills.

BURLEY & TYRRELL,
No. 48 Lake street,
Ask attention to their stock of
CHINA, CROCKERY,
Glass and Silver Plated Ware,
TABLE CUTLERY, TEA TRAYS,
AND
Housekeeping Goods,
Especially adapted to the City Trade.

COOKING RANGES, STOVES,
Heaters and Furnaces,
Repaired when orders are left at 255 Lake street, corner of Franklin street.
THOMAS GEORGE.

KILN DRIED CORN MEAL.
Fairfield Mills.—500 bbls of this celebrated brand in store and for sale by
BEDFORD MEREDITH & CO.,
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CARPETS.
Great Reduction in Prices.
200 PIECES
ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS,
At 90 to 92 Cents per Yard.
(Former price $1.12½ to $1.25.)
AT P. PALMER'S,
112, 113 and 116 LAKE STREET.

100 PIECES
THREE-PLY CARPET!
AT NINETY CENTS TO ONE DOLLAR.
(Former price $1.12½ per yard.)
AT P. PALMER'S,
112, 113 & 116 LAKE STREET..112, 113 & 116

100 PIECES
Ingrain Carpet!
AT FOUR AND FIVE SHILLINGS PER YD.
(Former price six and seven shillings.)
AT P. PALMER'S,
112, 113 and 116 LAKE STREET.

ALSO,
Prices Reduced 10 per Cent. on
OIL CLOTHS, CURTAIN GOODS,
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AT P. PAALMER,
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NEW GOODS.
Spring Trade.
GLUES, SAL-SODA,
BORAX, SPERM OIL,
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Manufacturers's Goods,
In great variety.
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All those in want of the Cheapest, Longest Wearing, Anti-Gum Material ever used for Machinery, can find the article at the
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FOOT OF SOUTH WATER STREET.
Railroads use it.
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—OF THE—
Best Qualities,
Hams, Tongues, Salmon!
SMOKED BEEF, MACKEREL,
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Flour, White and Yellow Corn
BUCKWHEAT,
Maccaroni, Vermicelli,
AMERICAN CHEESE, ENGLISH CHEESE
Teas,
OOLONG, SOUCHONG, POUCHO
Y. HYSON, HYSON, IMPERIAL,
Coffees,
JAVA, MOCHA, MARICAIBO,
ROASTED AND GROUND.
AMERICAN & ENGLISH PICKLES,
Preserved Fruit of all Kinds
WINES and LIQUORS,
Of the Best Qualities and Warranted Pure.

WALWORTH, HUBBARD & COMPANY,
Would call the attention of the trade and the public to their
REMOVAL
From their Old Stand, 233 Lake street, to the newly built store,
No. 181 Lake Street. No. 181
And offer, as before, their well known extensive stock of
Gas & Steam Fitter's Materials.
ALSO—SHAW'S PATENT GAS HEATER. With every variety of articles in their line.

BURWELL & WYANT—
Dealers in
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
DEARBORN STREET,
No. 8 Tremont Block, Chicago,
Are now in receipt of a very Choice Selection of
SPRING STYLES AND NOVELTIES,
[In Their Line.]
Shirts made to order from measure, and warranted to fit and give Satisfaction.
AGENTS FOR THE
Golden Hill Shirts.

41 - LA SALLE STREET, - 41
SPLIT ZEPHYR,
SHETLAND WOOL,
TINSEL ZEPHYR,
SERPENTINE BRAID,
SINGLE AND DOUBLE ZEPHYR,
CROTCHED COTTON IN BALLS.
Complete assortment received by
SUTTON & BURKITT,
(Late R. Dunk,)
41 LA SALLE STREET.

W. W. KIMBALL,
DEALER IN
PIANO FORTES & MELODEONS.
New Pianos from the best Eastern Manufacturers for $175 to $500.
PIANOS TO RENT.
OLD PIANOS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
99 . . Clark Street. . . 99

BRUSHES!—BRUSHES!—
Brush Factory,
NO. 204.........RANDOLPH STREET.........NO.
We have a large assortment of Brushes at Wholesale & Retail, comprising in par:
PAINT,
WHITE-WASH,
VARNISH,
SCRUB,
SHOE, and
HORSE BRUSHES, &c.,
Of good quality and workmanship, which we will sell at low prices for cash.
GEO. E. GERTS & CO.

WALL PAPERS
SELLING
CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
F. E. RIGBY,
81.............RANDOLPH STREET.............81

Chicago Lead Works
Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, West Side.
LEAD PIPE, BAR & SHEET LEAD,
Shot, White Lead,
Red Lead, and
Lytharge.
PIG LEAD, PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.
Orders from the trade solicited. CASH paid for Old Lead and Flax Seed. P. O. Box 2006.
E. W. BLATCHFORD.

RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL,
FOR CONSUMPTION.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
George McKeand
Has removed his
Merchant Tailoring Establishm't
—TO—
46 SOUTH CLARK-ST.,
Where he will, as before, keep the fullest and best assortment of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,
FURNISHING GOODS, Etc.,
To be found in Chicago. The greater part of his stock is of his own
DIRECT IMPORTATION,
Thus enabling him to offer his customers the best and most fashionable styles
At the Lowest Prices.
GEO. McKEAND,
46 South Clark street, Chicago.

BIRD CAGES.—Large Stock—
Great Variety,
Now in store, and to be kept up during the season the best stock of
BIRD CAGES
TO BE FOUND IN CHICAGO,
And they will be offered TO THE TRADE at very low prices.
I will be glad to fill small orders for Cages, as samples of the goods we keep, which in style of finish will be found superior to any; and as the
Manufacturer's Agent,
At WHOLESALE, the prices will be low. Enter your orders to
H. C. VAN SCHAACK, Jr.,
47 State street, Chicago.

EDWARD F. PEUGEOT,
Manufacturer of
Manufacturer of
WILLOW CABS,
WILLOW CABS,
Children's Gigs!—Children's Gigs!!
Children's Gigs!—Children's Gigs!!
AND CARRIAGES!!!
AND CARRIAGES!!!
To get them go to
PEUGEOT'S
Great Variety Store,
NO. 40 CLARK STREET.

HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM
—AT—
Allen & Dalton's,
71 - - - - - - LAKE STREET - - - - - - 71
FOR GOOD COOK STOVES CALL AT
71 Lake street,
"THE IMPROVEMENT,"
Arranged with Hot Water Pipes, &c.,
For Enameled and French Tinned Hollow Ware, &c., &c.
BATHING APPARATUS:
The Plunge Bath, the Hip or Sitts Bath, the Hand and Shower Bath, Infant's Bath, &c., go to 71 Lake st.
For Refrigerators and Ice Cream Freezers,
Go to 71 Lake street.
We would call particular attention to the PALACE REFRIGERATOR.
Plain, Planished, and Japanned Tin Ware,
Manufactured by us, and sold
Wholesale and Retail.
Nearly every article required for House keeping will be found at
ALLEN & DALTON'S,
71 Lake street.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO
RAILROAD.
$1,000 REWARD.
RECEIVERS' OFFICE, Chicago, April 14, 1860.
Whereas, some malicious or wicked person or persons did, on the night of the 12th inst., remove a Rail from the Track of the
St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad,
from the Bridge, three miles north of Springfield, by reason of which the Locomotive and Passenger Train were thrown from the Track. The above reward of
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS
Will be paid to any person who will furnish such information as will ensure the discovery and conviction of the offender or offenders.
JAMES ROBB, } Receivers.
CHAS. CONGDON. }

CROCKERY,
FINE CHINA,
GLASSWARE,
Silver Plated & Brittania Ware,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THOMAS P. BYRN,
170 LAKE STREET.

H. KNAPP, M. D.,
FORMERLY OF NEW YORK,
Can be consulted, either personally or by letter, in regard to all diseases, which he treats with unprecedented success, on a new system. He cures Chronic Cases of Diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by the medical faculty generally, such as Nervous and Neuralgic Affections, Diseases of Women, All Forms of Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Skin Diseases, Cancerous and Tubercular Affections, including Pulmonary Consumption, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Asthma, Salt Rheum, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, the Diseases of Children, &c.
He has had an extensive practice and wonderful success in the treatment of
CANCERS,
which he cures without the knife.
Remember the Doctor does not promise to cure all stages of Diseases. While all Diseases are CURABLE, if taken in season, all STAGES are not. Your case may be curable this week, but not next—to-day, not to-morrow; hence, the danger of delay.
Consultation free. Office hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
OFFICE 170 SO. CLARK STREET,
Cor. Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, Ill.

CARPETS! CARPETS!
GREAT CARPET HALL,
135 and 137 Lake Street,
(UP STAIRS.)
HOLLISTER & WILKINS
Offer for sale the largest and best assortment in the North-West, of
Medallion, Three-Ply,
Wilton, Ingrain,
Velvet, Body Brussels,
Tapestry, Tapestry Ingrain,
Brussels, Stair,
and other
CARPETINGS!
RUGS, MATS,
MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS.
CURTAIN GOODS,
WINDOW SHADES, & TRIMMINGS.
SHEETINGS, TOWELS,
PILLOW CASINGS, TABLE LINEN,
NAPKINS, QUILTS,
MATTRESSES, BLANKETS,
LOUNGES, PILLOWS,
And every description of
HOUSE FURNISHING
AND
UPHOLSTERING GOODS.
Prime Live Geese Feathers.
ETC., ETC., ETC.
HOLLISTER & WILKINS,
135 and 137 Lake Street, Chicago.

UNION CHEMICAL PAINT,
Manufactured and Sold by the
Chicago Paint Company,
43 and 45 Franklin Street.
It is the cheapest paint in the world.
It dries so quick that the desired number of coats may be given in a few hours.
It is perfectly healthy and free from all disagreeable odor.
It is very durable, and may be polished as smooth as the finest marble.
It will not peel off and cannot be blistered by heat.
It is beautifully white, and will not turn yellow from being in darkness.
ONE POUND will go as far as TWO pounds of lead paint, and costs but ONE HALF the money.
For ceiling walls and fresco painting, no other can at all compare with it.
It is ready for use as it comes from the keg, and needs no mixing or grinding.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.
Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Twines and Cordage
Nos. 205 & 207 South Water Street,
Cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill. Dealers in Manilla and Tarred Rope, Sail Duck, Bags and Bagging, Wool, Seine and Gill-net Twines, Nets and Seines, Chain, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, Chaines, Anchors, Tackle Blocks, &c. COTTON, FLAX & HEMP TWINES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
G. HUBBARD.......S. S. TURNER.......GEO. B. CARPENTER.

BABCOCK & PEEK,
[Successors to Willard, Peck & Co.]
171...........Randolph Street...........171
MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT, ALSO CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM AND COMMON FURNITURE IN GREAT VARIETY.
Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus.
Particular Attention paid to Country Orders, and at Furnishing Hotels, etc.

100,000 HAM SACKS—
For sale by
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN, Agents,
For CHASE & FAY, Boston.
Letters D, E, F, G and H, holding Hams weighing from eight to twenty pounds.
Cloth of Yellow and Orange Tints, neatly printed to order.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,
No. 236 South Water street.

ANTIQUE MARBLE MANTELS
For sale at
105 Dearborn Street,
BY NEW YORK MARBLE COMPANY.
WELLS LAY.

BACON'S
BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES,
Or, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe.
Secured with heavy round wrought iron bolts ... inches in diameter, and
Covert's Permutation Bank Lock,
WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE.
We Invite Bankers to Examine Our Stock.
Wilders Fire Proof
SALAMANDER SAFES,
The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World.
PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents,
197 South Water street.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.
96 & 98 LAKE STREET,
OVER THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE.
S. W. RIPLEY,
MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER,
Offers to his old customers and the trade generally, a large and most desirable stock of
BONNETS, RIBONS, SILKS,
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS
SHAKER HOODS, PALM LEAF HATS,
Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps
FOR
Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear,
And a great variety of TRIMMED GOODS and other articles. The whole of which will be sold at
AUCTION PRICES.
And great inducements offered to CASH BUYERS, MILLINERS and TRADERS will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
S. W. RIPLEY,
Late at 83 and 85 Lake Street.

EDWARD ELY,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR.
Having just returned from New York, where he has been spending most of his time the past month, in making the and tasteful selections of seasonable goods adapted to men's wear, as also becoming thoroughly conversant with all the newest and most desirable modes of manufacturing the same, is prepared in
EVERY PARTICULAR
to cater to the taste of all who wish a Genteel Garment, combining utility with taste. Also deals largely in the best article of WHITE SHIRTS sold in this market, to which he invites the special attention of all who are in search of
JUST THAT THING.
We keep also every article in the line of Gents' Furnishing, from the collar to the sock, and paying special attention to this Branch of our business, are always in readiness to supply our patrons with all the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON,
as well as everything in the staple line. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.
N. B. English, French, and American Fashions received monthly.
EDWARD ELY,
WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR,
No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
STEEL Slides.	CARD CASES In Pearl.	BRUSHES Hair.
STEEL Buckles.	CARD CASES In Shell.	BRUSHES Cloth.
STEEL Clasps.	CARD CASES In Silver.	BRUSHES Tooth.
STEEL Bracelets.	CARD CASES In Ivory.	BRUSHES Flesh.
STEEL Combs.	CARD CASES Pearl Carved.	BRUSHES Hat.
STEEL Purses.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Silver.	BRUSHES Nail.
STEEL Ornaments.	CARD CASES Inlaid in Gold.	BRUSHES Whisker.
STEEL Shawl Pins.	CARD CASES All kinds.	BRUSHES All kinds.
AT	AT	AT

JOHN D. PARK'S,
124 . . . Lake Street . . . 124

JUST RECEIVED.
A Large and Full Stock of
FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS.
H. BURWELL,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 7 Tremont Block. No. 7
DEARBORN STREET.

FOR FURNITURE
OF THE
Latest Styles!
For Furniture of Superior Quality!
FOR FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FROM THE KITCHEN TO THE PARLOR!
FOR
SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES,
Go to the Warerooms of
Shearer, Paine & Strong,
203 - - Randolph-St. - - 203
Where they are selling
AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

PAPER HANGINGS.—
LATEST SPRING STYLES
—AT—
108...........LAKE STREET...........108
I am now opening my Spring Goods,
New Patterns of Wall Papers,
In great variety, which will be sold at
LOW PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
H. W. ANDRESS,
Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS!
1860
NEW STYLE BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's.
NEW STYLE BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's.
FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys,
GO TO THE
EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
116 . . Randolph Street . . 116

NEW STORE.—NEW GOODS.
WARNER & RUST,
Wholesale dealers in
Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls,
And Goods generally kept in the line. For goods and particulars inquire at
No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

20,000 BUNDLES
FENCE WIRE!
We are prepared to make contracts with dealers for first quality
ANNEALED FENCE WIRE
No. 8 and 9.
In quantities of not less than one ton, deliverable at our Warehouse at any time previous to the first day of ... Five per cent. Cash to be paid when the contract is made, balance on delivery. Purchasers are invited to correspond with us at once.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON,
Wabash Avenue, Burch's Iron Building, Chicago.

BACON'S BURGLAR PROOF BANK SAFES, Fire and Burglar Proof Bank Safe, with heavy round wrought iron bolts ... inches in diameter, and

Sievert's Permutation Bank Lock, WITHOUT KEY OR KEYHOLE. Invite Bankers to Examine our Stock.

Wilders Fire Proof SALAMANDER SAFES, The Best Fire Proof Safe in the World. PRATT & WORCESTER, Agents, 197 South Water street.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS. 94 & 96 LAKE STREET, OVER THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S OFFICE.

S. W. RIPLEY, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER, ... to his old customers and the trade generally, a large and most desirable stock of BONNETS, RIBONS, SILKS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, SHAKER HOODS, PALM LEAF HATS, Leghorn and Straw Hats and Caps for Men's, Boys' and Children's Wear, and a great variety of TRIMMED GOODS and other articles. The whole of which will be sold at AUCTION PRICES. Great inducements offered to CASH BUYERS, MILLINERS and TRADERS will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing. Orders solicited and satisfaction ...ded to. S. W. RIPLEY, Late at 53 and 55, Lake street.

EDWARD ELY, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, having just returned from New York, where he has been spending most of his time the past month, in making the tasteful selections of seasonable goods adapted to gents' wear, as also becoming thoroughly conversant with the latest and most desirable modes of manufacturing, he is prepared in EVERY PARTICULAR to cater to the taste of all who wish a Genteel Garment, combining utility with taste. Also deals largely in the best of WHITE SHIRTS sold in this market, to which he invites the special attention of all who are in search of JUST THAT THING. We keep also every article in the line of Gents' Furnishing, from the collar to the sock, and paying especial attention to this Branch of our business, are always in readiness to supply our patrons with all the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON, as well as everything in the staple line. An examination of stock is respectfully solicited. ... English, French, and American Fashions received monthly. EDWARD ELY, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR, No. 9 Tremont Block, Chicago.

Strangers and Citizens! FOR STEEL ... FOR CARD CASES ... FOR BRUSHES ... AT JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 ... Lake Street ... 124

JUST RECEIVED. A Large and Full Stock of FASHIONABLE SPRING GOODS. H. BURWELL, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 7 Tremont Block. No. 7 DEARBORN STREET.

FOR FURNITURE OF THE Latest Styles! For Furniture of Superior Quality! FOR FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FROM THE KITCHEN TO THE PARLOR! FOR SPRING BEDS, MATTRESSES, Go to the Warerooms of Shearer, Paine & Strong, 203 - Randolph-St. - 203. Where they are selling AT PRICES LOWER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

PAPER HANGINGS.—LATEST SPRING STYLES AT 100 ... LAKE STREET ... 100. I am now opening my Spring Goods. New Patterns of Wall Papers, In great variety, which will be sold at LOW PRICES. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. H. W. ANDRESS, Lake street—bet. Dearborn and Clark.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS! 1860. NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's. BOYS CLOTHING AT Putnam's. NEW STYLES BOYS CLOTHING at Putnam's. FOR ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING FOR Men and Boys, GO TO THE EASTERN CLOTHING EMPORIUM, 116 .. Randolph Street .. 116

NEW STORE.—NEW GOODS. WARNER & RUST, Wholesale dealers in Wooden and Willow Ware, Brooms and Broom Materials, Tubs, Pails, Churns and Bowls, And Goods generally kept in the line. For goods and particulars inquire at No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago.

20,000 BUNDLES FENCE WIRE! We are prepared to make contracts with dealers for first quality ANNEALED FENCE WIRE No. 8 and 9. ... THOMAS S. DICKERSON, 45 Wabash Avenue, Burch's Iron Building, Chicago.

Special Notices.

☞ Heal the Sick.—Diseases of the Bowels and Stomach are always caused by large deposits of morbid matter, left by bad or impure blood in those important organs, and the poisonous material in this vitiated blood, acting on the system, makes it too weak to throw off its very small portion. So arise diarrhœa and dysentery, costiveness, bad breath, indigestion, nausea, loss of appetite, belching of wind off the stomach, etc. To cure all these, "the blood is the life," and must be perfectly pure and clean, then you cannot be sick. A short use of JUDSON'S MOUNTAIN HERB PILLS will delight you. You will be surprised with their mighty power, and be willing to say with the red man of the west, truly they are the "mighty healer." Sold by all Medicine Dealers. ap16-1m

☞ If Medicine is necessary, use Brandreth's Pills. They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. It is true you may take purgatives which will operate without pain, because they take the saline portion from the blood, which is worse than being bled, worse than having the vital fluid abstracted. Beware of them. Brandreth's Pills only take hold of those matters which the body, when sick, wants to evacuate. They are solely an assistant to nature—nothing more, nothing less. They do not force: they merely assist; and herein is their great value. The man is thrice blest who is so fortunate as to be acquainted with this good, almost perfect gift to man, because he has, to a great extent, his body insured in health by their occasional use. Principal Office 294 Canal street, New York. Sold by all respectable dealers in medicine. ap16-dw

☞ Bryan's Tasteless Vermifuge.—
What a horrible thing, is it not—
That worms should in Children be rioting!
Can nobody tell mothers what
Is the best way these vermin of quieting?
Yes, hear the glad tiding of truth,
BRYAN'S VERMIFUGE, tasteless as water,
Destroys these assailants of youth
And harms not the child by the slaughter.
GERRETT NORTON, Proprietor, New York.
☞ Price 25 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, No. 124 Lake street. ap9 1m

☞ Those who are Curious to witness the wonderful perfection to which A. Oheswaldt (late manager at Batchelor's, N. Y.) has brought the manufacture of Wigs and Toupees, are invited to visit his Wig and Hair Dyeing Rooms, at No. 100 Lake street, and examine the various productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head.

☞ Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma REMEDY.—Who that endures the agony of Asthma, choking in dark weather, and never well enough to enjoy even a genial atmosphere, does not long with intense anxiety for relief and cure? In this preparation the means are provided. It is a positive, absolute, unexceptionable specific both for Asthma and Whooping Cough. Price 50 cts. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake-st.

P. P. P. Park's Prickly Plasters. They Impart Strength; they Annihilate Pain. These delightful Plasters yield readily to the motion of the body, absorb perspiration and throw off all the offensive congulated impurities of the system—should be used for all Chronic Pains, Faintness, Dyspepsia, Colds, Consumption, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, &c. They retain their active properties when other Plasters are useless, and where applied PAIN CANNOT EXIST. Every family should have them. One size cloth, three sizes on leather. Sample sent by mail on receipt of twenty-five cents. BARNES ... 13 and 15 Park Row, New York. Sold Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street, and druggists generally. mh16b519d&w6m

☞ The history of Hair Dyes shows that they have been in use in the Old World FOR 1000 YEARS. Perfection is reached at last. The modern world admits that CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR DYE, comprises and imparts all the elements of beauty which Nature has bestowed upon the most favored heads. The change is effected in a few moments. DR. CHILTON SAYS, "After careful analysis, that it contains no 'deleterious ingredients.'" Sold everywhere, and applied by all hair dressers. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. JOHN D. PARK, Agent, 124 Lake street.

☞ McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture performs, in every instance, what was promised when it was introduced. It cures, with the same uniform certainty that morning dispels night, all the varieties of a severe cold or a harrassing cough, and relieves influenza, hoarseness, and tickling of the palate and throat. Price 50 cents. Sold by JOHN D. PARK, 124 Lake street. ap9 1m

☞ A Word to the Aged.—In the decline of life, the loss of vital force consequent upon physical decay, can only be safely supplied by some vivifying preparation which recruits the strength and spirits, without entailing the exhaustion which is always the final effect of ordinary stimulants. We tender to the aged HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as an invigorant and restorative, immediate in its beneficial action and permanent in effects. It tones the stomach, improves the appetite, acts like a charm upon the spirits, and tends not only to prolong life beyond the usual span, but to render it as enjoyable in its evening as in its prime. For dyspepsia, oppression after eating, bilious cholic, wind cholic, spasms of the stomach, sick or nervous headache, chills and fever, tremors, prostration, and all the complaints special to the feebler sex, the Bitters are earnestly recommended by those who have witnessed their superior efficacy in such cases. ap16daw2w

☞ Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers.

Co-Partnership Notices.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Vincent, Himrod & Co., was dissolved by its own limitation on the first of January last, and by mutual agreement on the 24th of March thereafter. All persons having unsettled accounts, and knowing themselves to be indebted to the said firm, will please call at the old stand, 342 Lake street, and settle up and pay up.
B. B. VINCENT,
WILLIAM HIMROD,
DAVID HIMROD,
JOHN H. VINCENT,
DAVID SHIRK.
Chicago, April 11th, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the name and style of Vincent, Shirk & Co., for the purpose of manufacturing Stoves, and selling them in this market, at the old stand of Vincent, Himrod & Co., No. 342 Lake street, and 38 South Water street.
B. B. VINCENT,
DAVID SHIRK,
CHAS. M. TIBBALS,
JOHN H. VINCENT.
Chicago, April 11th, 1860. ap12c68-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of WRIGHT, GILLETT & RAWSON, expires this day by its limitation, and by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by John B. Wright and Levi Rawson.
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
JOHNATHAN GILLETT,
LEVI RAWSON.
New York, March 31, 1860.

The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the name and style of WRIGHT & RAWSON, for the transaction of a Western Produce Commission Business as successors of Wright, Gillett & Rawson, at No. 1 Front street.
JOHN B. WRIGHT,
LEVI RAWSON.
New York, March 31, 1860.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on a WHOLESALE GROCERY —AND— GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, Under the firm name of Norton, Robb & Co., and have taken the Store No. 16 River street.
HORACE NORTON,
CHAS. ROBB,
H. E. NORTON.
Chicago, April 1, 1860. ap3-b973-1m

Paper Hangings.

WALL PAPER. LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS AT DRAKE & BRO'S, PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS, 134 .... South Clark street 134

Dentists' Cards.

FULLER & ALBAUGH,—DENTISTS, ... WEST RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO ... Post Office Box 3239.

DRS. BAKER & BUSH Dental Surgeons. CHICAGO, ILL. Cor. Clark and Madison street.—Post Office Box ...

W. W. ALLPORT DENTIST. Office and Residence, No. 22 Washington street.

DENTAL DEPOT IN CHICAGO. WESTERN BRANCH HOUSE OF JONES & WHITE, (S. B. BINGHAM, MANAGER,) 108 .. Randolph Street .. 108. Constantly furnishing every variety of Dental merchandise, including their unrivalled PORCELAIN TEETH, (Awarded thirty "first premiums" in the United States and Europe). Gold and Tin Foils, Gold, Silver and Platinum Plate and wire, Operating instruments, Office Furniture, ... Corundum Wheels, Rolling Mills, &c.

For Pike's Peak.

HO! FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—The subscriber offers for sale cheap, several Heavy, Double Wagons, just calculated for the Pike's Peak service. Call at the office of WM. COLBY, ... H. DANKS.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—"Marsh's CALORIC DRIED MEAL" will keep perfectly sound and preserve its rich flavor, in any climate—just the thing for the trip to the mines. For sale at the "Caloric Grain Dryer," 326 North Water street. MARSH & SYKES.

PIKE'S PEAK OUTFITS. Guns, Rifles, Pistols; Colt's, Allen's, ... and every variety of Revolver; ... Picks, Shovels, Pans, ... and all kinds of ... Powder, Shot, Caps, and ammunition ... Agent for Hazard's Powder. GEO. T. ABBEY, 138 Lake street.

FOR THE GOLD MINES. CHAS. A. EATON, Agent, (Successor to D. Eaton & Co.,) ... AND COLT'S RIFLES, ... BOWIE KNIVES ... Target and other ... at 86 Lake st.

New Publications.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, MONDAY, APRIL 23, Chase's Western Rural Handbook, NUMBER TWO. THE USEFUL AND THE ORNAMENTAL. A Western Manual of Practical Rural Affairs; or, How to Fence the Farm and Adorn the Home, showing the successful mode of Cultivating Hedge Plants and Hedges. Also, how to plant Artificial Groves, Protecting Belts, Shade and Ornamental Trees, and directions for Growing Evergreens, Shrubbery, and Flowers in the West. BY C. THURSTON CHASE. Price 25 Cents. Mailed at 30 cents.

Also—A small lot left of No. 1: THE PRAIRIE FRUIT CULTURIST; Or, What to Plant, and How to Cultivate in the West. A Reliable Treatise on Fruit. Price 25 cents. Mailed at 30 cents.

READ THE FOLLOWING RECOMMENDATIONS:

C. R. Overman, President of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, in a recent circular says of them: "We can in all candor, recommend these little volumes to those for whose especial benefit they were written, as containing much reliable and valuable information in little space, at a trifling cost."

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Press & Tribune.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1860.

AGRICULTURAL.

[PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESS AND TRIBUNE.]

A PLAIN TALK WITH FARMERS.

No country can be permanently prosperous unless its labor embrace a diversity of pursuits. There must be an equilibrium between its Agriculture, its Mechanism and its Commerce. Egypt was once the granary and garden of the world: Commerce and Mechanism left Egypt; and where is she? Greece was at one time the world's workshop. Agriculture languished; Commerce took unto itself wings; and Greece followed Egypt. Venice was for centuries the great merchant and ship-owner. Mechanism and Agriculture she had not. One day a new route was discovered to India. Commerce forsook Venice. She had no resources to fall back upon. She had no recuperative powers. And he sank to rise no more. Venice, and Greece, and Egypt! Alas! for the mighty fallen.

The Northwest is a country for Agriculture, for Commerce, for Manufactures, for Mining. But would it not be bad policy to confine our manufacturing enterprise to one or two principal branches? Would it not be short-sighted in us to limit our carrying trade to dry goods and groceries? What would the world think of us if we mined only for coal, and quarried only for limestone, leaving untouched our freestone and marble, our iron, and lead, and copper? And is not our Agriculture managed on some such principle? From Lake Huron to the Ohio, from the Missouri to the Allegheny, it is wheat and corn, corn and wheat, year after year, and decade after decade!

A war breaks out in Europe; vast numbers of the agricultural class are drafted into the armies; unfavorable seasons may add to the general calamity; and the price of food goes up high, higher, highest! In America, two fruitful seasons follow each other. Prices keep as close as possible to European prices. Farmers all at once turn speculators. Every available acre is put in corn or wheat. From daylight till dark, it is sow, sow, sow; plant, plant, plant. Cover deep, cover shallow, half-cover—any way, so as to get all the ground planted. For as the number of acres is, so will be the bushels; and as the number of bushels, so the dollars!

More land—oh, for more land? Why were rivers and lakes made? For reservoirs, to drain the land, to propagate fish. Who cares for fish, and drains, and reservoirs? We would raise more wheat; we would have more land! Give us land! And the man with the brick dwelling house, and the stone outbuildings, and the big red barn, and the shaded lawn, and the fountain in the woodhouse, and the cistern by the kitchen door, and the bearing orchard with its cider-press—this man becomes dissatisfied—he has only a hundred and sixty acres. So he goes three weeks' journey into the wilderness, and seeks a new habitation. There is no school-house there, no church, no society, no market; but what of all that?—has he not twice six hundred and forty acres! Will not every acre produce wheat?

The universal cry is, Give us more land! Twice the required number of men have gone into the non producing pursuits. Every other farmer has doubled his acres, at more than double their value. He has bought horses and plows to put in a larger crop next year; reaping machines to harvest it; threshing machines to prepare it for market. He has gone in debt at the stores. He has borrowed money at exorbitant rates. He has mortgaged his farm. He has pledged his individual notes and his neighbor's security, and has in turn gone security for his neighbor. Two more such crops as last year's, two more such seasons of high prices, and he will be out of debt and rich, with his five or ten hundred acres paid for. Thereafter he will have his thousands to loan; and he will add continually to his possessions.

A change passes upon the minds of Europe's rulers. They hold a grand conference, and make peace. They curtail their armies. The seasons become propitious, and the people no longer look to America for bread. Prices recede as far below the usual standard as they had before gone above it. And how do these things affect our farmer? He is startled to hear that the price of wheat has gone down to one dollar per bushel; presently it falls to "three quarters;" it is "a half;" it is forty cents. And the great farm is yet to be paid for with wheat. Then comes meditation and repentance. Half the farm is offered for sale; but there is no buyer, even at half the price paid. The storekeeper wants his money, and will have it. The usurer clutches his mortgage with a tighter grasp, and reluctantly consents to wait until another harvest. There is a wet autumn, a changable winter, a backward spring, an unfruitful summer, and a half crop. Prices remain nearly stationary; for there is no foreign demand, and in the Eastern States the seasons have perhaps been favorable. Then follow foreclosures, and lawsuits, and judgments, and sheriff's sales; and the man who would not be content with independent competence and two hundred acres, finds himself in the mid-day of life bankrupt, and obliged to begin again the long hard struggle with poverty.

Who is to blame for this?—the kings of Europe, because they would not keep on fighting? —the seasons, because they would not always be fruitful in America and unfruitful elsewhere? —or the men who, in violation of every rule of experience and common sense, would have more acres than they could either cultivate or pay for, and who persisted in bestowing their whole attention upon one or two kind of crops? Let the sufferers themselves answer.

We do not mean to say that farmers are chiefly blamable for the financial revulsions of 1857. We do not say how much of the fault lies at their door. We are not now discussing that question. When a pig gets into your garden, your first duty is to drive him out. Discern, if you can, afterwards where and how it got in; and then see to it that it never gets in again. Nearly half the farmers in the Northwest got into debt in 1855-6-7; through whose carelessness and bad management, we have endeavored to show. We trust that most of them have driven the pigs out of their gardens, and stopped up the holes. In another article we shall endeavor to tell them how to keep the pigs out for all time to come.

SUGAR CANE.—The culture of sugar cane is no longer a precarious experiment in the Northwest. Its management is too generally known to require details. If the reader has no experience, we shall give him the mode in a few words. Cultivate it precisely as you would a good crop of Indian corn, and you cannot fail—being careful to plant well-ripened seed, which is nearly black. Immature seed will not generally grow, and when it does, the plants are small and weak.

FLAX CULTURE.—The New York *Independent*, in an article on flax culture, remarks that "flax can be profitably grown from the seed; that it can be cut with a scythe or cradle, and threshed with a cradle, and threshed with a threshing machine; that the fiber is clear gain to the grower; and that the woody part is valuable as a fodder for cattle." We hope to see flax culture supersede the cotton monopoly, and become one of the pall-bearers of slavery; but there is no use in misleading people. The fiber of flax allowed to ripen its seed is much less valuable than that pulled greener, and the crop is far more exhausting to the soil. Flax cannot be mown; it must be gathered in sheaves; and to cut it at all, a large per centage of the fiber would be lost. We do not see how it could be cradled; for it does not grow up in single stalks, like wheat or oats; but is bushy, and the branches are interwoven together. A man can pull faster than he can reap it with a sickle; and only by pulling can weeds be completely separated from it. Flax, if anything is desired but the seed, cannot be thrashed with a threshing machine; and though cattle will sometimes eat the woody part, it is not valuable as fodder.

CORN TARING.—It is one of the best preventives against crows, and worms, and other pests of the farmer, to tar seed corn when planting. Soak the seed in warm water till it is plump, and then the tar will not retard germination. Put then about a gill of tar to a gallon of hot water, and stir it till the tar is melted and thoroughly mixed with the water, and then pour in as much of the seed corn as you can stir about freely. Then take out the seed, and coat it with plaster of Paris, or dried leached ashes, or fine, dry loam, or dust. The proportion of tar to water should be such that it should coat the corn perfectly with a very thin coat. No one who tars seed-corn will ever curse the crows.

SMALL FRUITS.

SMALL FRUITS.—How much time and money have, during the last fifteen years, been expended in Iowa, Wisconsin and Northern Illinois, in attempts to raise apples, pears, etc.? Would five million dollars be an over-estimate? Has this business paid? Now, we do not wish to discourage any one from trying to raise apples, even in those unfavorable regions; for we hope the difficulties in the way will be finally overcome; but we ask that the claims of small fruits be not so generally passed by. Especially would we put in a plea for currants, cranberries, and strawberries. If you do not wish to engage extensively in the business, plant small patches of them. Cultivate them at "odd spells." You will lose no time. You will lose no money. You will lose no ground. And if you give them a fair chance, you will not lose your temper by *fruitless* efforts. Don't abandon apples; but devote some attention to small fruits. If your apples fail, as they have usually done heretofore, you will have something left altogether as wholesome and palatable.

CRANBERRIES.—There is very little cause for apprehension that cranberry culture will ever be overdone in this country. Every year there is an increasing demand. No fruit is more wholesome, and this fact is becoming generally known. The price in this market is rarely below three dollars per bushel, and unless the area of production shall be largely increased, it will go still higher. And cranberry culture is profitable. In the Cape Cod region of Massachusetts there were, in 1855, more than three thousand acres devoted to that fruit; the aggregate value of the crop was $146,074—being nearly fifty dollars per acre. The land was originally of the very poorest quality unfit for either grain or grass. Was not this better than wheat raising, with more than an equal chance for half a crop one year and half a remunerative price the next? Cranberry culture is neither difficult nor disagreeable. Thousands of acres in Illinois, as many in Iowa, more in Wisconsin, and more still in Minnesota, are adapted to the growth of this fruit, and to nothing else. Any ground of a porous nature—sandy, gravelly, or peaty—which can be easily both overflowed and drained, will make a cranberry field. They will not thrive well on a heavy soil liable to bake; neither will it pay to cultivate them on uplands. Let us suppose that the reader has on his farm a bog or slough with the proper soil. First, drain it thoroughly by cutting an open ditch through the middle; secondly, dig a drain around it next to the upland, so as to cut off the springs; thirdly, remove the surface deep enough to clear out all roots, etc.; fourthly, leave it exposed to the air, rains, and frosts, for one year. Planting separate vines, though it consumes a good deal of time, will compensate those who have leisure, and who plant only a small patch. Cutting-planting is a far more economical plan; and as the plant sends out long runners sometimes to the length of five or six feet, it is self-evident that the first cost of the cuttings must be small. The cuttings must be small. The cutting should be about six or eight inches long, and should be planted by thrusting the middle into the earth with a dibble, permitting a few inches of each end projecting, so that when it takes root you have two plants instead of one. Another plan of propagating by cuttings is to cut the vines into pieces of about two inches in length, for which purpose a common hay-cutter may be used, and sowing them broadcast on ground prepared for them, and then harrowing them in as you would wheat or rye; or, a better plan is, planting them in drills at such distances as will permit cultivation with the plow for the first two years. These small cuttings will soon take root from the point where the leaf joins the stem, and will send out runners the second year after planting. The distances of planting must be regulated by the nature of the soil; if liable to weeds you must give yourself room to work among the vines; but if you are planting on plain beach sand, the closer your plants are the better, for the great object in forming a cranberry yard is to have the entire surface covered by a thick mat of mines as soon as possible. The time of planting generally adopted is in the spring, as in this case the roots are not so liable to be thrown out by the winter frosts; say from the 15th of April to the 1st of June.... A friend in Massachusetts writes us that he overflows his ground just before severe weather sets in; keeps the water on until the start of vegetation; then lets it off so as to allow the vines to appear above the surface; allows it to remain thus till the spring frosts are over; turns it off then an inch or two below the surface, to continue so till the berries are fully grown, and drains it off entirely while they are ripening and being gathered. A well cared-for acre, in a good season, will yield a hundred bushels; and a writer in the Germantown *Telegraph* asserts that he has known an acre to produce more than thrice that amount. Reader, try a small patch. The planting should be done between the middle of April and the first of June.

CURRANTS.—Why don't every farmer in the Northwest raise as many currants as his family can consume? It will require some labor, and a good deal of time. No, it won't, if you manage well. The labor is pleasant recreation to those accustomed to hard farm work. There are odd spells—lowring mornings, waiting for meals, Saturday afternoons—which are not employed in working or reading, and in which ten times the necessary amount of work might be performed required in a good and profitable garden. In truth, gardening, when there is a taste for it, is better pastime than fishing, or shooting prairie chickens, and not a whit more laborious. Of course, it is now too late to plant currant cuttings; but this much you can do—carefully remove all grass, weeds, and dead wood. Nothing is more loathsome to the cultivated taste than currant bushes filled with mammoth nests of spiders, clogged with half-devoured flies and other insects. Did you ever go into your garden in June, and find it impossible to pick a quart of clean berries from a dozen bushes, in consequence of these nasty vermin? And you know just how pleasant it was. Well, now is the time to get rid of them for *next* June. Remove all grass and rubbish from contact with them. If possible, allow your early chickens to run among them till they begin to pluck the berries. Cut off and burn every branch infected with the borer. Discard the foreign idea that the currant is a *tree*, and should have a single stem. Cultivate in bush form. It may not look so well in fancy pictures, but is preferable in every other respect. It is the safer way and more productive. Suppose the borer gets into the stem of your *tree* currant—what then? The number of stocks in each bush should, however, be limited. Let there be a free circulation of air among them. Currant bushes delight in a rich, mellow soil, and should be partially shaded from the noon day summer sun. No fruit better repays care and attention.

DEPTH FOR PLANTING POTATOES.—T. M. Carr, of Lafayette, Ind., relates in the *Ohio Cultivator* an experiment on this subject. He was stopping with a friend, whom he found planting potatoes, covering lightly, say two or three inches deep, and advised deeper covering. His friend thought not, but allowed him to cover a row his own way. He picked out the largest potatoes (his friend had them cut up quite fine,) and dropped a row, covering six or eight inches deep. This row did not come up as soon as the rest, but when the plants did come, their superiority was manifest as far as you could see them, and they kept ahead through the season, and at digging time told the whole story, yielding two or three times as much as any other row. It was the deep planting, rather than the large seed, which made the difference. Cut an ordinary potato into four pieces; plant early; plant deep; let the ground be dry and porous; tend carefully; and you will have a good crop—not otherwise.

HORTICULTURAL MELANGE.

ASPARAGUS.—The size and quality of Asparagus depends very much on the nature and preparation of the soil. In strong, deep loams, the growth is more robust than in lighter soils. In all cases the ground should be highly manured and trenched or plowed very deep. The most common practice is to plant two year old roots, which will be ready for cutting a year or two sooner than by sowing the seed. Fine Asparagus beds may be formed by sowing the seed at once where it is to remain; four feet is a convenient width for the beds, in which sow three rows lengthwise, eighteen inches apart; when a year old, thin out the plants to six or eight inches apart.

BEANS.—All the varieties of kidney beans are tender, and will not bear frost; therefore should not be planted until the weather becomes mild and the ground warm. The Lima and Seiva beans, particularly, are very liable to rot if the ground is wet and cold. These kinds require very rich, warm soil, and the hills should be raised a little above the general level to throw off wet. Set the poles if possible before planting, and avoid covering the seed too deep. The dwarf beans are usually planted in rows about three feet apart.

BEETS.—Beets require a deep, rich, mellow soil; may be sown from early spring to commencement of summer. The winter crop to be tender should not be sown too early. Sow in drills eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants gradually to six inches from each other. The Swiss Chard is cultivated for the leaves, which are used in the manner of spinach, and are much esteemed as summer greens.

CABBAGES.—In some parts of the country where the winters are mild, the early varieties are frequently sown in seed beds early in autumn, protected therein during the winter, and transplanted early in spring. In this latitude it is customary to sow in hotbeds during February or March, for the earliest crops, or in cold frames under glass in April; and for later crops in the open ground until the last of May. Deep, rich soil, very highly manured, is particularly necessary to produce fine cabbages.

CARROTS.—For garden culture sow in drills about fifteen inches apart; thin them when grown two or three inches high to four or five inches apart, except such as are intended for very early use, which may be thinned by drawing them out as wanted. The seed may be sown any time during the spring months.

CUCUMBERS.—Prepare hills about six feet apart each way, and plant as soon as the weather is warm and settled. Put in plenty of seed, and afterwards thin this out to three or four plants in a hill. Ground plaster is recommended as a safeguard against insects. Sift over them in the morning while the dew is on. Plant a fresh bed every three weeks till July.

CELERY.—More than ordinary care is necessary to raise Celery in perfection. If possible, select a moist, deep soil, and in forming the trenches let them be at least three feet apart, six inches deep, and fifteen or more inches wide. Spread in the bottom of each trench two or three inches of the best and finest decomposed manure, which should be turned in a spade deep and thoroughly mixed with the soil. For a very early supply, the seed may be sown under glass in March; but that intended for winter use will be more delicate and tender if sown in the open ground in April or May. The plants are much benefited by transplanting into a nursery bed, which should be done when they are only an inch or two high, making the soil very rich and placing the plants four or five inches apart. From this bed, when the plants have become strong and vigorous, transplant again to the trenches for final growth and blanching. The earthing up should be done in dry weather, and gradually as they progress in height.

MELONS.—Select warm light ground for melons The hills may be six feet apart for the Musk varieties, and eight feet for the watermelons. Prepare the hills by digging out the soil from one and a half to two feet deep, and two to three feet broad, according to the natural richness of the land. Add a very liberal quantity of the best decomposed stable compost, and mix well with the soil, filling up a little above the general level. Melons being natives of a hot climate, are consequently very tender plants, and very liable to be cut off by cold rains and late spring frosts; therefore the seeds should not be put in the hills untill the weather becomes settled and the ground warmed by the sun. When the plants make their appearance, water with a solution of guano or other liquid manure, and thin out gradually to three or four to each hill.

PEAS.—Peas thrive best in a deep loamy soil. Manure broadcast liberally with fine rich compost, and turn it under a full spade deep; or if it can be trenched in two spades deep so much the better—the roots go deep, and will find the manure when most needed to sustain the crop. Some fine compost may be also put in the rows at the time of planting, to give them an early start and vigorous growth. Peas are quite hardy, and may be planted as early as the ground will admit of being prepared, selecting a dry soil well exposed to the sun for the earliest crops. Plant the dwarf kinds in rows three feet apart, and the taller kinds from four to five feet. Provide sticks according to the hights of the different sorts, and set them before the peas begin to vine. After the first plantings are made, sow at short intervals during spring for a succession. A selection of sorts may be made from the earliest to the latest, which, if sown at the same time, will come into bearing in succession until near midsummer. One quart will sow from 100 to 120 feet of row.

HERBS.—Herbs may in general be sown in spring as the weather becomes mild, and before it is too hot and dry. Marjoram, Thyme, Summer Savory, and such other very small seeds should be sown carefully in very shallow drills one foot apart, and when the plants are up strong, thin them sufficiently to give them room. To preserve them for use, gather them just as they are coming into flower, and dry them out of the sun. All the above may be had by the ounce or larger quantities.

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APPLES, APPLES, APPLES.—Prime New York State DRIED APPLES! Large lot just received by Williams, Smith & Co., Wholesale Grocers, 45 South Water st.

HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM NO. 47 STATE STREET, Sign of the Golden Tea Kettle. HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE. Planished Tin-Ware, Chafing Dishes, Japanned Tin-Ware, Toilet Setts, Bathing Aparatus, Bird Cages, &c. Plain Tin-Ware of every Description. Plain, Enameled and Tinned Hollow Ware for Stoves and Ranges, Stove and Range Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, &c. WOODEN WARE IN GREAT VARIETY, Willow-Ware, Baskets, Door Matts, Brushes, Brooms, &c. Nearly every article required for Housekeepers, may be found at VAN SCHAACKS. ☞ Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail when requested.

MARSH'S CALORIC DRIED MEAL—Made from pure white or yellow Corn, dried by Sylvester Marsh's New Process. This Meal is of an unsurpassed flavor, beautiful appearance, and Will keep Pefectly Sound for Years. Shippers can depend upon it for each of these qualities. For family use IT CANNOT BE EQUALLED. Grocers will find it an excellent article for city sales. And Bakers after one trial will not do without it. Put up in barrels and in fractions of a barrel, and for sale in quantities to suit, thus, or by the ton, at the "Caloric Grain Dryer," 326 North Water st. MARSH & SYKES.

Strangers and Citizens!

FOR	FOR	FOR
COMBS, In Shell.	POCKET BOOKS, In Morocco.	PURSES, In Buck.
COMBS, In Steel.	POCKET BOOKS, In Russia.	PURSES, Silk
COMBS, In Ivory.	POCKET BOOKS, In Calf.	PURSES, Velvet
COMBS, In Rubber.	POCKET BOOKS, With Clasps.	PURSES, Enameled
COMBS, In Gold.	POCKET BOOKS, With Bands.	PURSES, With Chain
COMBS, All Sizes.	POCKET BOOKS, All Styles.	PURSES, All Sizes.
COMBS, All Kinds.	POCKET BOOKS, All Kinds.	PURSES, All Kinds
GO TO	GO TO	GO TO

JOHN D. PARK'S, 124 ... Lake Street ... 124

MASON & CO'S Insurance Agency, NO. 8 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO.

J. D. DECREET & CO. MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORK. PROPRIETORS OF Fuller's Patent Portable Iron Fence, AND JOHNSON'S PATENT IRON ROLLING SHUTTER. OFFICE, NOS. 3 AND 4, PARDEE'S BUILDING. Corner South Water and Wells sts., Chicago. ☞ S. B. Williams, Agent. N. S. BOUTON. J. D. DECREET.

SOYER'S SULTANA SAUCE, For Hot and Cold Dishes of all kinds. This most delicious and appetising sauce, invented by the renowned "Soyer," for the London Reform Club, is, since his decease, manufactured by the well known house of Crosse & Blackwell, London, from the original recipe. It is the favorite sauce in England, and on the Continent, with a high and growing reputation among American Epicures, and is much approved of as a stimulant to the appetite and to digestion. OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS. "We recommend our correspondent to try Mons. Soyer's new Sauce, entitled the 'Sultana Sauce.' It is made after the Turkish recipe; its flavor is excellent, and it affords considerable aid in cases of slow and weak digestion."—[The Lancet. "Savory, Piquant and Spicy, worthy the genius of Soyer."—[Observer. "A most valuable adjunct to Fish, Flesh, and Fowl, and should have a place on every table."—[Atlas. Sole Agents for the United States, GARDNER G. YVELIN, 217 Fulton St., New York, and BRAY & HAYES, 34 Cornhill, Boston. For sale by Grocers and Fruit Dealers everywhere.

PRINCE Imperial Champagne, FROM DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE. Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the Country. This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. It is recommended by some of the first Physicians of the city of New York, over all other wines, on account of its extreme purity and delicacy, and those who once try it rarely use any other brand. Although only one year has elapsed since its introduction into this country, the demand is enormous and constantly increasing. Our arrangements are such as to ensure the quality of the Wine being maintained at its present high standard. The Prince Imperial is imported solely by us, we being the sole Agents of Messrs. DE VENOGE & Co., in this country. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., Nos. 488, 490 & 492 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH, 250,000 Brick, 225,000 feet Dressed Flooring, 175,000 feet Clear Dressed Siding. Apply at ABBOTT'S Agency, 134 South Clark street, up Stairs.

TENTS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS AND FLAGS, Constantly on hand and made to order by GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers, 205 & 207 South Water-st., Cor. Wells.

E. G. HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Importers and Dealers in IRON, NAILS, STEEL AND HEAVY HARDWARE. No. 190 & 192 Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

MRS. BATES' AGENCY OFFICE FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS, 171 .. Washington Street .. 171 Between Wells and Lasalle, Chicago. No Girls sent from the office without a printed card.

TALLOW AND CANDLES.—No. 1 Steam and Kettle rendered Tallow constantly on hand. Also a large stock of Superior Tallow Candles. Would solicit a call from buyers. P. O. Box 3904. J. C. MITCHELL. 77 Kinzie st an Corner State-st and Archer Road.

STEWART'S COOKING STOVE STILL AHEAD.—The acknowledged superiority of the Stewart Stove has given rise to several imitations. The genuine article for sale only by C. METZ, Agent, at 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Also, a good assortment of Housekeeping Hardware and Tin-ware.

TO THE COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES, LUMBERMEN, and others. The undersigned desires to lease lots on the South Branch, docked, with Railroad side tracks, etc., for a term of years; and for responsible parties would erect suitable buildings for Packing, Milling, Tanning, &c. These lots will be leased from year to year, for a sum sufficient to pay taxes. Apply DR. BRAINARD 48 South Clark st., at 10 A. M.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY AND Printers' Warehouse, 90 ... WASHINGTON STREET ... 90 CHICAGO. The subscriber is prepared to furnish Type in large or small quantities, made from a superior quality of metal, for either cash or approved paper. He is also supplied with a large stock of Presses, Ink, Wood Type, and everything necessary for a complete printing office. A new specimen book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order on application. D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

OUR STOCK OF HATS AND CAPS is now complete, and we are selling them cheaper than any other house in the city. Our number is 88 Lake St., op. Tremont House. BAKER & WOODY.

ROSE GLYCERINE—A preparation of articles of the Most Soothing, ... Recommended by Physicians for Purifying, Whitening and Softening the Skin— ... or Inflamed Hands, Face, Lips, and ... PHELPS & CO.

Insurance.

PARTICIPATION Insurance Agency. L. D. OLMSTED & CO. Are Agents for the following First-Class Insurance Companies; In the profits of three of which each Policy Holder Participates.

Home Insurance Company, OF NEW HAVEN, CONN. Capital and Surplus ... $322,000 00. Policy holders receive three-fourths of the nett profits.

Relief Fire Insurance Comp'y, OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $[illegible]

Humboldt Fire Insurance Co., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus ... $240,048 00

Policy holders in either of the two above named Companies will receive a dividend to be issued from the home office upon the premium of each expired policy upon which there has been no loss, payable in scrip, applicable to payment of renewal.

City Fire Insurance Company, OF NEW HAVEN, CT. Capital and Surplus ... $[illegible]

Merchant's Insurance Comp'y, OF HARTFORD, CT. Capital and Surplus ... $280,000 00

ALSO, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co., OF HARTFORD, CT. Capital ... $3,270,000 00

We are offering Insurance in all the above named well known Companies on as favorable terms as can be offered by any responsible Companies. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Over Chicago Bank, cor. Lake and Lasalle-sts.

NEW ENGLAND FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Assets Jan. 1, 1860 ... $236,517 02. Insurance Against Loss by Fire. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water streets.

QUAKER CITY INS. COMP'Y, PHILADELPHIA. Captial and Surplus ... $359,746.70. OFFICERS. GEO. H. HART, Pres't. H. R. COGGSHALL, Sec'y and Treasurer. E. P. Ross, Vice Pres't. S. H. BUTLER, Asst. Sec'y. Curtis L. North, General Agent, Masonic Temple, Chicago. DIRECTORS—George H. Hart, E. P. Ross, A. C. Cattell, Foster S. Perkins, E. W. Bailey, Andrew Chambers, H. R. Coggshall, Samuel Jones, M. D., Hon. H. M. Fuller.

HARTFORD FIRE INS. CO.—JANUARY 1, 1860. ASSETS.

Cash on hand and in Bank	$38,538 11
Cash in hands of Agents, and in course of transmission	62,650 00
Cash loaned on call	20,000 00
Bills receivable for loans, amply secured	79,233 50
Real Estate, unincumbered, (cash value)	15,000 00
2409 Shares Bank Stock in Hartford, Mk't Val.	260,252 00
2200 " " New York	200,225 00
960 " " Boston	107,565 00
400 " " St. Louis	40,500 00
240 " R.R. and other Stock	16,750 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cents	10,000 00
State Stock, (Tenn., Ohio, Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cents	56,463 00
20 Shares State Bank Wisconsin	2,140 00
Total Assets	$866,709 83
Total Liabilities	66,920 88

Insurance against loss or damage by fire on dwellings, furniture, stores, warehouses, merchandise, mills, manufactories, and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as the nature of the risks and security of policy holders will admit. HUNT & HIGGINSON, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, S. W. Cor. South Water and Clark-sts.

NEW YORK INSURANCE AGENCY.

HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus	$335,341 71
MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus	$330,000 00
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus	$[illegible]
INDEMNITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cash Capital and Surplus	$174,478 44
LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE CO., Cash Capital and Surplus	$342,040 32
MARINE INSURANCE: PACIFIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., Total Assets	$1,000,966 59
LIFE INSURANCE: MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE CO., NEWARK, N. J., Total Assets	$3,400,582 39

PHILLIPS & VAN WAGENEN, AGENTS, 188 ... SOUTH WATER STREET ... 188

NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. PAID UP CAPITAL, $366,000. Insurance Against Loss by Fire Only. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, Cor. Clark and South Water st.

NORWICH FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NORWICH, CONN. Paid up Capital, $181,636,22. INSURANCE AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, cor. of South Water and Clark st., first floor, Loomis' block.

FIRE, MARINE, —AND— LIFE INSURANCE Miller & Willmarth, Will represent the following Companies. Office No. 150 South Water Street, DOLE'S BUILDING

HOME FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$1,458,896 00
PHENIX FIRE & MARINE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$304,457 73
LORILLARD FIRE INS CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$364,466,34
WASHINGTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$473,464 00
MONTAUK FIRE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$178,223 80
HAMPDEN FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS. Capital and Surplus	$230,000 00
CONWAY FIRE INS. CO., OF CONWAY, MASS. Capital and Surplus	$255,312 00
CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$334,562 00
MANHATTAN LIFE INS. CO., OF NEW YORK. Capital and Surplus	$1,000,000 00

MILLER & WILLMARTH, Agents. T. L. MILLER. W. R. WILLMARTH.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMP'Y, —OF— HARTFORD, CONN. Incorporated 1819 ----- Charter Perpetual. Cash Capital and Surplus—$2,194,100,02. Fire and Inland Navigation Risks TAKEN AT LIBERAL TERMS AND RATES. Especial attention given to Insurance of Dwellings and Contents for terms of one to five years. ASSETS JAN. 1, 1860.

	Par Va	M'k't Val.
PAID UP CAPITAL		$1,500,000 00
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS		[illegible]
Bank Stocks, &c.	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. Stock and Treasury Notes	225,000 00	222,650 00
State Stocks, &c.	244,810 00	[illegible]
City Stocks, &c.	115,000 00	115,000 00
Railroad Stocks, &c.	54,500 00	[illegible]
Mortgage Bonds	52,000 00	[illegible]
Real Estate, unincumbered		[illegible]
Miscellaneous Items		[illegible]
Cash on hand and deposited on call and in agents hands		304,746 24
		$2,194,100 02

Claims unadjusted and not due ... $179,267 ...

Applications received, and Policies issued or renewed by any of its duly authorized Agents. Losses equitably adjusted and paid in funds current at any of the Banks in Illinois. Agents appointed, supplies furnished, and all business pertaining to a general supervision in the State of Illinois promptly attended to by WM. B. PATCH, State Agent, Springfield, Illinois. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents for Chicago, No. 1 Loomis' Block, cor. S. Water & Clark st.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO., OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT, January 1st, 1860. CASH CAPITAL ... SURPLUS ... ASSETS. Cash on hand, and in Bank ... Cash in the hands of and due from Agents ... Real Estate unincumbered ... Loaned on Mortgages of Real Estate ... Loaned on pledge of Bank Stock ... Amount loaned otherwise secured ... 50 Shares U. S. Trust Co's Stock New York ... New York Bank Stock ... Hartford ... Waterbury ... Stafford ... Holyoke Water P'r Co's Stocks ... New Britain, Water Bonds ... Hartford City Bonds ... Col., Peq. and Ins. R. R. Bonds ... Accumulated interest on Investments ... Total Assets ... Total Liabilities ... $40,704 53. H. KELLOGG, Secretary. HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, No. 1 Loomis' Building, Corner of Clark and Water streets, Chicago. Applications for Insurance, or the renewal of Policies and all business connected with the office may be made to us, duly appointed Agents for the City of Chicago, with full power to receive proposals and issue Policies ... K. MAGILL, General Agent, 81 and 83 West Third street, Cincinnati, O., to whom all applications for Agencies in the Western or South Western States may be addressed.

Wholesale Houses.

1860 ...... SPRING TRADE ...... 1860. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., DRY GOODS JOBBERS, 42 & 44 Lake Street, HAVE NOW IN STORE A Very Large and Complete Stock, Comprising the latest styles and most seasonable goods, which will be offered at New York jobbing prices, for cash or approved credit.

BOOTS & SHOES At Wholesale, 42 ...... LAKE STREET ...... 44. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Having large facilities and experience, have purchased an unusually Large and Carefully Selected Stock, Which will be offered at prices that shall defy competition East or West, and all goods warranted to give entire satisfaction.

HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, Umbrellas and Parasols, 42 & 44 .... Lake Street .... 42 & 44. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., Wholesale Dealers, Have in store a large and very complete stock, comprising the most recent styles, direct from the manufacturers, all of which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to satisfy.

G. C. COOK & CO., (Successors to Satterlee, Cook & Co.,) WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN WOODEN WARE, Dried Fruits and Fish. 16 & 18 .... State Street .... 16 & 18 CHICAGO.

LELAND & MIXER, 231----South Water-st—231 PREMIUM HAMS! They now offer for sale their Premium Sugar Cured Hams, on which they obtained the FIRST PREMIUM at the recent United States Fair. Also, Smoked Beef, Pork and Lard constantly on hand. P. O. BOX 4276. CHICAGO. WINDSOR LELAND. C. R. S. MIXER.

JEWETT & BUTLER, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN Hardware and Cutlery, NAILS, GLASS, SHEET IRON, Copper, Zinc, Tinners' Stock, Tinners' Tools, Tin Plate, Fence Wire, &c. 18 ... Lake Street ... 18 SIGN OF THE SCISSORS. Between Wabash and Michigan avenues, Chicago, Ill. FREDERICK JEWETT. OLIVER S. BUTLER.

SPRING TRADE. - - - - 1860. BOOTS AND SHOES AT WHOLESALE. We are now receiving our stock for the Spring Trade, consisting of Boots, Brogans and Congress Gaiters for men; Ladies' pegged and sewed Boots and Buskins, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.; with a full assortment for Misses, Boys and Children. We purchased our stock BEFORE THE RECENT STRIKE, at low prices, and we shall give good bargains to cash buyers and to prompt paying men. DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 28 Lake street.

DRY GOODS! J. M. STINE & CO., 37 Lake street and 41 & 43 Wabash avenue, (UP STAIRS,) have now in store, and will keep up throughout the season, a large and first-rate assortment of DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, Both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC, Adapted to the Spring Trade. Our superior facilities and low rents enable us to offer particular inducements to Cash and Prompt Short Time Buyers. ☞ Merchants who come here for a market, or to replenish a stock, will find it to their interest to favor us with an early call when in the city.

1860. SPRING TRADE. WEBER, WILLIAMS & YALE, 25 .. Lake Street, Chicago .. 25 JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

1860 SPRING TRADE. 1860 COOLEY, FARWELL & CO., 42, 44 and 46 WABASH AVENUE, DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

1860. —— 1860. HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS, AT WHOLESALE. E. R. KELLOGG & CO., No. 56 Lake Street, CHICAGO. E. R. KELLOGG. GEO. D. SLADE.

1860 REMOVAL. 1860 H. W. Hunt & Co., Have removed to the spacious Warerooms on the Second and Third Floors of NOS 33 & 35 LAKE STREET, (BURCH'S BLOCK,) We are now Manufacturing for the Spring Trade our usual stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, We are also opening our stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Jeans, Cottonades, Ducks, Linens, Tailor's Trimmings, &c., To which we invite the attention of the trade. H. W. HUNT & CO.

BOOTS AND SHOES. C. M. HENDERSON & CO., Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers, No. 46 Lake Street, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF Boots and Shoes, And would invite the special attention of buyers to their CUSTOM MADE KIP AND THICK BOOTS, Which are of a very superior quality and warranted to every particular. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Shoes, Of which we have a full stock. C. M. HENDERSON & CO.

THOS. S. DICKERSON, IMPORTER OF Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER, TINNER'S STOCK And Metals Generally. BURCH'S IRON BUILDING, 45 .... Wabash Avenue .... 45 CHICAGO.

Rawson & Bartlett, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS & SHOES, 25 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill. We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in Store, and daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of our Celebrated Custom-Made Pegged Kip, A Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, of the best quality and manufacture which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices. We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes, of which we have a full stock.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, SHAWL BORDERS, Corsets, Hosiery, Skirts, Gloves, Mitts, Small Wares, Notions, ZEPHYR WOOLS, &c. Good assortment and prices LOW for CASH. ADDISON GRAVES, 78 ...... LAKE STREET 78

CASH JOBBING HOUSE. BOWEN BROTHERS, 72 ... Lake Street ... 72 IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, Yankee Notions, Pedler's Goods, Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, INVITE MERCHANTS To examine the most attractive stock in Chicago.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES. The Celebrated Copper Toe! BOSTON, March 22, 1860. To MESSRS. WADSWORTH & WELLS, Chicago, Ill.: GENTLEMEN—To correct an error which appears to exist among some parties dealing in Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tipped Boots and Shoes, we hereby state that we claim no right whatever to deal in said goods within the States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The exclusive right to deal in said Tipped Boots and Shoes in the above States having been sold by the patentee before we purchased the invention and patent of him. Respectfully yours, CHASE, MCKINNEY & CO.

WADSWORTH & WELLS, Wholesale Dealers in BOOTS AND SHOES, 60 .. Lake Street .. 60. We own the exclusive right for the sale of MITCHELLS PATENT METALLIC TIPPED BOOTS AND SHOES, for and within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and hereby give notice that all parties dealing in these goods within the above States, without having first arranged with us and by our consent, are and will be direct infringers upon our EXCLUSIVE rights, and that as soon as we are advised of any infringement, shall demand proper and immediate redress. We have made extensive arrangements with the most celebrated manufacturers whereby we can fully supply the increasing demand with the best qualities of these Tipped Boots and Shoes from our store in Chicago, each pair of which will be stamped or labelled with our name. We shall recognize no Tipped goods within either the above States but such as are thus stamped and supplied by us. We will warrant in all instances one pair of child's copper-tipped shoes to out wear two and oftentimes three or four pairs of equal quality without tips, as can be shown by very many testimonials, while the expense is but a trifle more, making an actual average saving to the consumer of near two hundred per cent. We also own the right (not exclusive) for the sale of these patented goods into all territory of the owners of the patent and are in no way subjected to a patent commission of five to seven and a half per cent. paid by all other dealers. We particularly solicit the attention of dealers in these goods within the States of Illinois, Michigan and Indiana to our advantages under this patent, and the quality of our goods will be unsurpassed by any stock in the Union which we aim, quality considered, to offer at competing prices with goods without Tips. We shall give undivided attention to this branch of our business in connection with our general stock, and respectfully solicit orders for our goods and due respect for our rights. That dealers may not be misled by the advertisements of others in Chicago and elsewhere, outside the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota, who advertise themselves as agents for the sale of MITCHELL'S PATENT METALLIC TIPPED GOODS, we state that all such agencies do not extend to or in any way whatever appertain to the sale of said goods within the States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota. WADSWORTH & WELLS.

1860 - - - - - 1860 WOODEN WARE, Willow Ware, Willows, BROOM MAKER'S STOCK. White, Stewart & White Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Brooms,	Churns,
Twines,	Pails,
Cordage,	Matches,
Mats,	Pipes,
Brushes,	Measures,
Tubs,	Bowls,

CHILDREN'S WILLOW WAGONS. And every description of House Furnishing Goods. Which they offer unusually low for cash. WHITE, STEWART & WHITE, 95 .. South Water-St., Chicago .. 95

SPRING TRADE.—1860. Field, Benedict & Co., NO. 81 & 83 SOUTH WATER STREET, Are now receiving their usual large stock of goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR, to which they would invite the attention of cash and prompt paying customers, consisting in part of Black and Colored Broadcloths, all grades, Black and Fancy Doeskins and Cassimeres, Silk, Marseilles and Valencia Vestings, Farmers' and Mechanic's Cassimeres, Cottonades in great variety, Kentucky Jeans, Merino Cassimeres, Farmers' Linen Drills and Ducks, Spanish, Grass, Blouse and Bley Linens, Tweeds, Satinets, Corduroys, &c., &c. Also, a general stock of TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. Dealing exclusively in goods adapted to MEN'S WEAR we can offer the trade superior inducements in the way of prices and variety.

Anno Domini .... 1860 Of American Independence ...... 84. Spring Announcement. PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG, 30 LAKE STREET, Continue their business in the manner they have conducted it during the last six years, offering at wholesale a large stock of Known Brands of Goods, AT A SMALL ADVANCE. OUR MOTTO, "LOW PRICES WIN," warranted by our purchasing from first hands, doing business on small expenses, and selling to a close prompt paying trade. To all such, we shall offer throughout the season a complete and unsurpassed stock of DRY GOODS, HOSIERY AND NOTIONS, On the most favorable terms. Good men are invited to examine our stock and prices.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO., No. 176 Lake Street, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware, Cutlery, NAILS, TIN-PLATE, SHEET IRON, COPPER, Zinc, Copper Bottoms, Block Tin, —ALSO— A full assortment of Tinner's Tools and Machines, Japanned and Pressed Tin Ware, Rivets, Ears, etc.

G. H. & L. LAFLIN, WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE, 49 South Water Street, Are now receiving their spring stock of Fine Papers and Eastern Book Papers, which they offer at low prices. Printing paper of every size and best quality.

Lumber, Wood & Coal.

COAL—COAL—COAL—COAL. The undersigned have in their Coal Yard, Kingsbury street (on the North Branch of Chicago River) just north of Indiana street Bridge, the BEST kinds of Bituminous and Anthracite Coal, which they continue to sell at the lowest market prices: ERIE COAL, ORMSBY COAL, MOUNT CARBON COAL, BRIAR HILL COAL, BLOSSBURG COAL, LACKAWANA COAL, Large Egg, Small Egg, Large Sizes of ... Coal carefully screened, and weights guaranteed always. RENO & LITTLE.

INTERESTING TO PROPERTY HOLDERS. The undersigned would respectfully notify those interested in the Raising of Brick, Stone or Iron Buildings, That he has now arrived in this city from San Francisco, and is prepared to take contracts in the above line, and would most respectfully invite patronage, &c., from the citizens of Chicago. The power used being HYDRAULIC, And far superior to the present method adopted here. I feel warranted, after eight years experience, in asserting that for ECONOMY, DISPATCH AND CONVENIENCE To occupants, the power and method adopted by me stands UNRIVALED. Shop in the rear of Marble Yard, corner of Clark and Express Court, between Adams and Monroe streets, or Room No. 73 Tremont House. JOHN C. LANE.

PUZZLE!

[illegible]

SOLUTION.

Perhaps every one who is passing near the corner of Lake and Clark streets, is not aware that at PARK'S, NO. 124 LAKE STREET, there is an elegantly fitted up establishment, filled with every variety of the most Toilet and Fancy Goods in the Western Market. ... "BAZAAR OF FANCY" ... Fancy Goods, Toilet Articles, Perfumery, &c., &c.

METALLIC THERMOMETERS, Dial four inches diameter, case ... handsomely finished for parlors. Warranted more correct than any other thermometer of double the price. ... VICTOR BEAUBIEN ...

Legal Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note, executed by Wm. O. Hescock on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1857, and payable to Henry Fuller, or order, and due four months after date thereof, secured by trust deed of the same date, duly executed by said Wm. O. Hescock to the undersigned, L. C. Paine Freer, Trustee, upon the real estate hereinafter described, and recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook county, State of Illinois, in Book No. 167, page 270, of Deeds; and application having been made to me by the legal holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that, on the second day of May, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the North door of the Court House, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, I shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises in said trust deed described, being situated in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: "The east half of the west half of lot number seven (7) in block number one hundred and seventeen (117) School Section addition to the city of Chicago, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Wm. O. Hescock, his heirs and assigns in and to said premises. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Dated, Chicago, April 25th, 1860.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Enoch B. Stevens and Elizabeth M. Stevens, his wife, of the city of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, did, on the twenty-sixth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, execute and deliver to the undersigned, John H. Dunham, as Trustee, a Deed of Trust of the premises hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made by the said Enoch B. Stevens, and the interest thereon, and also all and every indebtedness or liability which the said Enoch B. Stevens then owed or at any time thereafter might owe or be liable to pay to the Merchant's Savings Loan and Trust Company," by virtue of any loan, note, bond, bill of exchange, draft, acceptance, endorsement or otherwise, and the interest thereon, which said Deed of Trust bears date on the said twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1859, and is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Cook County, Illinois, in Book 172 of Deeds, Page 507. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of a promissory note, secured by said Deed of Trust, and application having been made to me by the legal holder thereof, public notice is hereby given that in and in pursuance of the power and authority granted to me in and by said Deed of Trust, and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, I shall, on Tuesday, the eighth day of May, A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, offer for sale and sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, that certain piece or parcel of land mentioned in said Deed of Trust situate, lying and being in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois, known and described as follows, to wit:—Lots twenty-three (23) and twenty-four (24), in Block forty-two (42), School Section Addition to Chicago, and all the rights, title, benefit, and equity of redemption of the said Enoch B. Stevens and Elizabeth M. Stevens, his wife, their heirs and assigns therein. JOHN H. DUNHAM, Trustee. Chicago, April 16th, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned having been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Elisha W. Tracy, deceased, late of Cook County, for the State of Illinois by the County Court of said County, has set the third Monday of June next, at a term of said Court then to be held for the presentment and adjudication of all claims against said estate, at which time at the Court House in Chicago, all persons having any claims against said estate, are requested to present the same for adjudication. SARAH ELIZABETH TRACY, Administratrix. Dated April 16th, 1860.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court. In Chancery. John H. Kinzie vs. George C. Bates, Thomas Armstrong and James Averill. Public Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of the mandate in a decree entered in the above entitled cause on the 19th day of March, A. D. 1860, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, State aforesaid, will, on the seventh day of May, A. D. 1860, sell at public auction for cash, to the highest bidder, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, all of the following described parcel of real estate, to wit: "All that certain tract or parcel of land situated in the City of Chicago, and usually called the 'Sand Bar,' being all that part of the north fraction of section No. (10), in township No. thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen (14), east of the third principal meridian, which lies south of the piers constructed in the harbor of Chicago, and which is not included in the water lots of Kinzie's Addition to the said town of Chicago as the said water lots are laid out on the original plat or map of said Kinzie's Addition now on file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of Cook, to which said original map or plat reference is hereby made," or as much thereof as may be necessary to make the money due to said complainant upon said decree with costs, &c. L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County. Chicago, April 9, 1860.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, June Term, 1860.—Philetus W. Gates, Evander S. Warner, Archelaus G. Warner, Thomas Chalmers and David R. Fraser vs. Samuel G. Burdick, Henry McAuley and Dexter H. Soggs—Petition for Mechanic's Lien. Affidavit of the non residence of Samuel G. Burdick, one of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Samuel G. Burdick, that the petitioners filed their petition in said Court, on the 8th day of October, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of November, 1858, as is by law required. Now, unless you, the said Samuel G. Burdick, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago on or before the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of June, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainants' petition, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said petition. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. FARWELL, SMITH & THOMAS, Compl'ts Sol'rs. March 31.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, May Term, 1860. William H. Townsend vs. Thomas B. McKinstry, Lavina McKinstry his wife, Jonathan Clark, George F. Crocker, Samuel F. Slater and Robert Clark.—In Chancery. Affidavit of the non residence of Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to the said Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said court, on the chancery side thereof, on the twenty-ninth day of March, 1860, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of May next, 1860, as is by law required. Now unless you, the said Thomas B. McKinstry and Lavina McKinstry, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of May, 1860, and plead, answer or demur to the said complaint bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill. W. KIMBALL, Clerk. STARK & ISHAM, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas Malcom McNeill and John W. Fraser have made default in the payment of three promissory notes executed by them, dated on the twenty-eighth day of May, A. D. 1857, payable to the order of Jacques Poull on the twenty-fourth day of January, A. D. 1860, with interest at six per cent; two of said notices being for five hundred dollars each, and the other for five hundred and eighty-three dollars and thirty-three cents, said notes secured by deed of trust executed by said McNeill and Fraser of date with said notes to the undersigned trustees to secure the payment thereof, upon lot number twenty (20) in block number one hundred and one (101) in the School Section Addition to the City of Chicago, with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, and which deed was recorded in the office of the Recorder of said Cook county, in book 137 of deeds, page 281. Now, therefore, in accordance with the powers and provisions of said deed of trust, and on the application of the legal holder of said notes, we the undersigned trustees, will, on the fourth day of May, A. D. 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction for cash at the North door of the Court House in said City, the above described premises, with the improvements thereon, to make the money due upon said promissory notes, with interest and the costs of sale. JACQUES POULL, SAMUEL STRAUS, Trustees. Chicago, February 22, 1860. Room No. 14 Metropolitan Block.

MASTER'S SALE.—State of Illinois, Cook County, ss. Superior Court of Chicago. William Goldie, vs. Florence Mahoney, John D. Mahoney, and Charles J. Hull.—Petition for the sale of ... Public notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of a decretal order entered in the above entitled cause, on the seventh day of April, A. D. 1860, I, Ira Scott, as Master in Chancery of Cook County, will on the 7th day of May A. D. 1860, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, the following described premises situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, to wit: Lots numbered twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), and twenty-five (25), in C. J. Hull's subdivision of block fifty-two (52), in Canal Trustee's subdivision of section seven (7), township thirty-nine (39) North of range fourteen (14), east of third principal meridian. IRA SCOTT, Master in Chancery of Superior Court of Chicago. Chicago, April 12th, 1860.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas George R. Eckley and Letitia W. Eckley, his wife, both of the City of Chicago, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, by their certain indenture of Mortgage, bearing date on the fifth day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, mortgaged to Robert P. Lane, his heirs and assigns, to secure the payment of one certain promissory note of even date with said mortgage, for the sum of ... dollars and ... cents, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, from September the fifth, 1859, the following described lots, tracts, or parcels of land, situated in the County of Iroquois and State of Illinois, and known and described as follows, to wit: "The West half of the Northeast quarter of Section number seventeen (17), in Township number twenty-six (26), North of Range number ... the Southeast quarter of Section number nine (9), in Township twenty-six (26), North Range number ten (10), East, he being eighty acres in Iroquois county, Illinois," Which said mortgage was filed in the Recorder's Office of said county of Iroquois, on the fourteenth day of October, A. D. 1859, and duly recorded in Book number nine ... page three hundred and ... and which note was made by the said George R. Eckley, and payable to the order of the said Robert P. Lane, six months after the date thereof, with interest at ten per cent. per annum from September fifth, 1859. Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment of said promissory note, by virtue of the power and authority granted to me in the said mortgage and for the uses and purposes therein expressed, I, Robert P. Lane, will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on the tenth day of May, A. D., 1860, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the North door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, the above described lots or parcels of land, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the amount of principal and interest due, and all costs and expenses of said sale, together with all right and equity of redemption of the said George R. Eckley and Letitia Eckley, their heirs and assigns. ROBERT P. LANE, Mortgagee. April 11th, 1860.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The executors of the Estate of J. Barber will offer for sale at Public Auction at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, on the 15th day of May next, the following lots and description of property, being part of said estate, to-wit: LOTS IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO. ... School Sec. ... Orig'l town ... Carp'ters ... Lot 12, block 45, School Sec., subject to redemption for $3,000. ... LOTS IN PERU, ILL. Lots 1 and 8, in block 15. (The C. & R. I. Railroad has the right of way.) LAND IN WINNEBAGO CO., ILL. ... LANDS IN TOWN & COUNTY OF OTTAWA, MICH. ... Also—Propeller I. Barber, (if not sold previously by private sale,) built in Cleveland, O., 1856. Length 135 feet ... TERMS.—One half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest and with satisfactory security. ... EVERTS, ... Executors.

HOUSE DRAINS NOTICE.—Sewerage Commissioners' Office, Chicago, Ill., April 3d, 1860.—The following order was passed at a regular meeting of the Board to day: "Ordered, That hereafter all, private drains connecting with the sewers shall be laid by persons licensed by the Board, as hereinafter provided, or by the said Board. The applicant for license shall, together with two responsible citizens, enter into bond in the sum of ... to the Board, in the penal sum of two thousand dollars, to secure the Board in a thorough and workmanlike manner, ... all repairs ... and the proprietors ... the city shall ... the execution of the same." Ordered, That notice of the adoption of this regulation be published in the city newspapers. By order of the Board. J. D. WEBSTER, Acting Commissioner.

WILDER'S PATENT CLAP-BOARD & PLANING MACHINE. J. H. TARR has the pleasure of announcing that he is now Dressing Lumber with Wilder's Patent Siding and Planing Machine. These machines are superior to any ever invented, as they will do better and more kinds of work than any other machine. The ... for sale in Chicago, Mill on Canal street, near the G. & C. U. R. R. Depot, Chicago, Illinois. Machines are manufactured by H. R. Johnson & Co., Detroit, Michigan. Letters addressed to them for machines or right will receive prompt attention.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Dr. Wm. B. STANTON, formerly of Albany, N. Y., late of Jackson, Michigan, has permanently located in Chicago, for the practice of Medicine. Office ... Particular attention given to the treatment of CHRONIC DISEASES. References—Prof. A. Curtis, M. D., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. D. Friend, M. D., New York; ... Albany, ... Buffalo, New York.

100,000 HAM SACKS, ASSORTED SIZES. For sale at Corn Exchange Bag Factory, HART, ABLER & CO., 18 South Water street.

GRAIN ELEVATOR AND WAREHOUSE.—Having rented the Grain Elevator and Warehouse formerly occupied by ... the ... Grain Elevator ...

RAISINS—300 Quarter boxes ...

Financial and Commercial.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26, 1860.

Exchange in most quarters manifested considerable weakness during the day and outside parties were selling freely at 1¼. Unless the demand should increase the Banks will be forced to concede ¼ from present rates, which are still 1¼ premium for currency. Business at the Banks has been dull to-day, produce bills being decidedly scarce.

Gold 1½@2 per cent. premium, with no demand.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* of yesterday says:

Some brokers, in want of bankable funds, sold sight on the East at 1¼, though many of the dealers had their Eastern balances reduced pretty low at the regular rate of 1½ prem.

Currency (Illinois and Wisconsin) is bought by brokers at ¼@½ discount, though yesterday and to-day it has been sold as low as ¼@½ discount only to those in pressing need of it.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* of yesterday reports money easier. In regard to exchange it says:

The quotations for exchange were irregular to-day. The advance concluded upon yesterday by some of the houses was not followed by all, and to-day there were three rates for bankers' checks, viz. ¼ (the Valley Bank) ⅜ and ½. All but two of the banking houses charged ½ prem. The buying rate was uniform at ¼ prem., those who sold at ⅜ having bought at the same figure. The supply in the market is light generally, though one or two houses received more to-day than they sold.

NEW YORK BANKS.—The last N. Y. bank statement is as follows:

	Apr. 23, '59.	Apr. 21, '60.	Apr. 14 '60
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gross deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exchanged	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undrawn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
In Sub-Treasury	[illegible]	7,531,488	7,418,975

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the past two weeks compare as follows:

	April 16.	April 23.		
Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Loans	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Due fr banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]
Due other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inc.	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dec.	[illegible]

BANKS OF NEW JERSEY.

	April, 1860.	January, 1860.
Capital stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dividends unpaid	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due to other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other debts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Surplus	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills discounted	[illegible]	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Due from Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Notes, checks, etc	[illegible]	[illegible]
Real estate	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stocks	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other assets	[illegible]	[illegible]

COUNTERFEIT ON A KENTUCKY BANK.—The Paducah *Herald* says:

A counterfeit note on the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, of the $2 plate, has made its appearance. It was received in this city in a letter from Nashville. The Commercial Bank has no two dollar notes on the principal Bank, and the counterfeit is made payable at Paducah. It is a very gross counterfeit, being entirely unlike any of the genuine notes. The date and signature are both lithographed, and it purports to be engraved by Danforth, Wright & Co., of New York, who have never done any engraving for the bank. The vignette in the center of the note is a ship, with a ship on the right hand end, and a portrait on the left end. In the genuine note the vignette is a map of Kentucky, with the letters "two" printed three times on the right end, and a portrait of a lady and the figure 2 on the left end. This is enough to guard the unwary.

GOLD MOVEMENT.—$1,600,000 in gold were shipped from San Francisco for New York, on the 5th inst.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.—The following is the traffic statement for the week ending April 14th, 1860:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight and Live Stock	[illegible]
Parcels, Mails, &c.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]
Increase for the week	[illegible]

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—Weekly statement of the earnings of this road for the week ending April 24:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight	[illegible]
Mails, &c.	[illegible]
Total	$17,476 7
Corresponding week in 1859	[illegible]
Increase	$4,116 49

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, CANADA.—The following is the traffic for the week ending April 20th, 1860:

Passengers	[illegible]
Freight and Live Stock	[illegible]
Mails, &c.	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Corresponding week last year	[illegible]
Increase	$7,359.74

☞ The following is the earnings of the Chicago Burlington & Quincy R. R. line for the 3d week in April:

	1860.	1859.		
Freight	$36,144 60	$20,189 70	Inc.	$15,954 90
Passengers	11,183 06	13,691 31	Dec	[illegible]
Total	47,327 66	33,881 01	Inc.	14,746 65

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26, 1860.

The following are the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours:

	Flour bbls.	Wht bus.	Corn bus.	Oats bus.	Rye bus.	B'rley bus.	Grass Seed lbs.
Lake	30						
Canal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			[illegible]
Ill. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
B. & Quincy R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwest'n R R	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
C. A. & St. L. R R			[illegible]				
Total	1132	15045	56457	3469	357	148	9540

	Dressed Hogs No.	Live Hogs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	High-wines brls.	Cut M's. lbs.	Pota-toes bu.
Canal							
G. & C. U. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
C. & R. I. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		
I. C. R. R.		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. B. & Q. R. R.		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
C. & N. W. R. R.		[illegible]		[illegible]			
C. A. & St. L. R R		[illegible]		[illegible]			
Total	3	284	79	22744	365	29730	81

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Ba'ly, bu.	S'ds, lbs.
To Buffalo			[illegible]				
To Oswego		[illegible]	[illegible]				
To Port Colborne							
To Collingwood							
To Montreal		[illegible]					
To Kingston		[illegible]					
Total		46075	81744				

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAY.

RECEIPTS.		RECEIPTS.	
Fish, brls	[illegible]	Bone black, brls	[illegible]
Hoops, No.	[illegible]	Empty barrels, No.	[illegible]
Shingles, No.	[illegible]	SHIPMENTS.	
Leather, bx	[illegible]	Merchand se, lbs	[illegible]
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	Flour, bbls	[illegible]
Flour, bbl	[illegible]	Highwines, brls	[illegible]
Soap, boxes	[illegible]	Hides lbs	[illegible]
Wood, cords	[illegible]	Corn, bush	[illegible]
Cedar posts	[illegible]	Wheat, bush	[illegible]
Shingle bolts, cords	[illegible]	Whisky, brls	[illegible]
Square timber, ft	[illegible]		

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS BY CANAL YESTERDAY.

RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
Coal, tons	144	Lumber, ft	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	300	Shingles, No	[illegible]
Corn, bu	18,543	Vinegar brls	[illegible]
Stone, cds	80	Merchandise, lbs	[illegible]

The Corn market, which has been improving daily for a week past, took another start upwards to-day—advancing 3@3½c over the extreme figures paid yesterday. At the opening there was a good inquiry for No. 1 at 50c in store, but when the receipts were announced—only 56,000 bushels—with 81,744 bushels shipped—holders became firm, and 51c was paid; and as soon as the New York dispatches were received—showing an improvement there—as well as favorable advices from Buffalo—the market became excited, and large quantities changed hands at 52@53c—closing firm. The day's transactions amount to over 250,000 bushels, at 52½c for common River afloat; 49½@50c for common Canal f. o. b.; 50@53c for No. 1 in store; 48@49½c for No. 2; and 42@44c for Rejected. There was a very active speculative inquiry throughout the day, induced by the news of low water on the Illinois River; but the great bulk of the sales were made to shippers who bought principally on orders from below. The Wheat market was also unusually buoyant under an active inquiry for shipment to Canada and Cleveland, and an advance of 1½c took place. Upwards of 35,000 bushels were sold, at $1.08 for No. 1 Spring in store, and $1.06@1.07½ for No. 2 Spring—the market closing firm. There was a good demand for Flour, and the market was very firm—holders asking an advance of 10c, which buyers were unwilling to give, and there was less activity than yesterday. About 1,800 brls were sold at $4.90@5.25 for medium to choice Spring extras. Oats were in fair request, with limited transactions at 31@31½c for No. 1 in store, and 44c on track. Rye firm at 85@86c. Barley scarce and in good demand for local consumption, with sales at 70@75c. Highwines in better request and firm at 18c. A lot of 250 brls Mess Pork was sold at $16.75, and a small lot of Bulk Sides at $8.15 packed. Lard is scarce and in demand at 10½c. Tallow quiet. Hides firm.

Freights are active and steady. Eight vessels were engaged to-day at 3c for corn to Buffalo and Port Colborne; 3½c for wheat to Cleveland; 6½c for wheat to Kingston; 10c for wheat to Montreal; 7c for wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego, and 4c for wheat from the same port to Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 24.—Lake imports, 229 brls flour; 251 bu wheat; 5916 bu corn; 1002 bu oats; 517 bu barley. There was quite an active demand for flour yesterday, and market firmer. Sales of the day, 2000 brls at $5 for extra State from spring wheat; $5@5.12½ for do Canadian; $5 25 for extra Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois from spring wheat; $5 50@5 75 for extra Ohio and Indiana, and $6@6.75 for double extra Ohio and Indiana. There was a fair demand for wheat, and market firm. Sales 9,000 bu Racine club at $1.11; 800 bu Canadian club at $1.12½; 400 bu white Indiana at $1 50; 5100 bu extra Milwaukee club on private terms, and 5000 bu Green Bay club, delivered at Rochester, at $1.20. Corn quiet and steady. Sales 15,000 bu to arrive and now on the way, at 55½c; 10,000 bu, also to arrive and on the way, at 56c. Car load sales on the track at 60c. Nothing doing in other grains, and no change to note. Seeds scarce and firm; clover $5.12½@5.25; timothy $3. Whisky nominal at 20c. Canal Freights—11c on corn and 13c on wheat to New York. Four loads of corn taken at the above figures.

New Orleans, April 23—P. M.—An improved demand for Flour, and holders ask $6.00 for Superfine, with plenty of buyers at $5 75@5.85. Mess Pork is dull, and the demand but limited at 17 50@17.75. Lard in moderate demand at 10¼@10½c. Bacon dull, and the demand local at 7½@9½c for Shoulders and Sides. Bulk Pork nominal; no sales. Whiskey continues dull at 19c for Rectified. Sugar firm, and the demand moderate at 7¾c for fully fair. Coffee firm, and in good demand at 13@13¼c. Molasses steady at 38@39c. Corn is scarce, and has consequently advanced to 74c for Prime mixed.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Receipts by River, 9,888 bus corn; 5,937 bus oats; 22,096 bus wheat. By Rail, 97 bus wheat. 71 bus corn. WHEAT—The supply was only moderate, as the receipts were mostly on miller's account. Club sold at 2@3c better, comprising 2,800 bags, mostly on private terms, but at prices understood as ranging from 112½ to 114c for prime and choice; 26 bags fair fall at 130c; 110 bags prime at 140c, and 78 bags choice white at 150c. CORN—The market was very firm to-day, and 1@2c better. Sales comprise about 4,000 bags mixed and yellow at 50@52c; 685 mixed white at 5@55c; 300 bags choice yellow at 55c; 750 bags do at 56c delivered; 1,020 bags prime white at 57@58c; 500 do at 59c, and 1,837 bags choice white 60@61c, in new gunnies. OATS—The market was firmer, and sales were made of 2,500 bags in lots, at 43@44c, in second-hand and new gunnies.

CINCINNATI MARKETS—April 24—Receipts, 3925 bu corn; 1853 do wheat; 500 bu oats. The *Commercial* says:

Wheat has again advanced, choice white being quoted at $1.35@1.40; red at $1.30@1.33. Corn is also in better demand, and may be quoted perhaps up to 46c in bulk. Oats are slack and quiet at 45c. Barley is a little more in demand at 80@82c. Rye is dull at 90@92c., the latter the best that could be had for choice. Whiskey is steady at 17½c.

PORK AT BOSTON.—The estimated stock of pork at Boston is 15,000 barrels, against 35,000 brls at the corresponding date last year.

RAFTING ON THE SAGINAW RIVER.—The Saginaw *Enterprise* says:

A number of rafts of saw logs have lately come down the river—some for mills in this vicinity, and others on their way to Bay City. From present indications, we presume the lumbermen have not suffered as much hindrance and delay in getting down their logs as the stage of water a few weeks ago gave reason to fear. The rains, though not very heavy, must have raised the upper streams to a considerable extent.

The Tuscola *Pioneer* says:

In consequence of the late rains Cass River has risen considerably, so much so that many logs have been driven by this place on their way to Saginaw.

FISHERIES IN SAGINAW BAY.—We hear that the fishermen on the bay are doing well this season, although we have heard no estimates made of the probable quantity of fish taken.—*Bay City Press, 20th.*

THE COTTON TRADE AT NEW ORLEANS—Week's receipts, 23,000 bales. Exports, 79,000, including 65,000 to Great Britain, 3,000 to France, and 4,000 to our Northern ports. Total receipts since the 1st of September, 2,118,000 bales, against 1,870,000 last year to date. Total exports, 1,758,000 bales, against 1,382,000 to the same date last year. Stock on hand, 385,000 bales, against 318,000 last year at this time.

SUGARS AT BALTIMORE.—The stock of sugars at Baltimore is reported as follows:

		1860.	1859.
Cuba	hhds.	3,075	3,273
P. Rico	"	1,170	1,235
E. Island	"	465	494
N. Orleans	"	632	3,362
Total hhds		5,342	8,364
Cuba, boxes		761	2,795
Brazil, bags		10,000	

THE NEW YORK CANALS.—The Rochester *Union* of the 25th says that "the water is now being let into the canals, preparatory to the opening of navigation on Wednesday. Water is coming into the Erie Canal quite freely, through the Valley Canal and feeder, and it is also coming from the west. The water was three feet deep at Albion early yesterday morning, and it is nearly two feet deep at Rochester. We do not see any reason why the canals should not be in order at the appointed time, the 25th."

AN OPERATION IN WOOL.—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* states that the Custom House authorities recently stopped six cargoes of wool (three in Boston and three in New York), which were offered for free entry under the act of admitting wool of the value of twenty-five cents and under at the port of exportation, free of duty. The vigilance of the Government has been rewarded by a considerable addition to the revenue. The three Boston importers were obliged to pay a duty of $48,000, instead of obtaining a free permit. Two of the three cargoes entered at New York are still held by the authorities, under advisement. The other was assessed 24 per cent. duty.

THE STAVE TRADE AT SAGINAW.—The past winter has been unusually favorable for the prosecution of this business, in consequence of which an almost fabulous amount of staves have been manufactured, and are now awaiting shipment at this and other points along the river. One of the heaviest dealers in this article is Mr. William Binder, whose head quarters are in this city, with agencies at East Saginaw, Bay City, Zilwaukie and St. Charles, at each of which points large quantities have been delivered. As the result of Mr. Binder's operations during the past winter, we are credibly informed that he alone will ship *fifty* full cargoes of staves during the coming season. Extensive as Mr. Binder's purchases have been, it is but an individual instance, as other dealers have operated in this market to a considerable extent. In the absence of reliable data, we are unable to inform our readers as to the precise amount of this business, but we feel assured that it will be found to largely exceed that of any other former year.—*Saginaw Spirit of the Times, April 18.*

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 26.

FREIGHTS—Steady. Schr Courtwright, wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo at 4c; schr Rebecca, wheat from this port to Cleveland at 3½c; schrs Grace Greenwood and Invincible, corn to Buffalo at 3c; schr Parsons wheat from Milwaukee to Oswego at 6c; schr Willington, wheat to Kingston at 6½c; schr Gerritt Smith, wheat to Montreal at 10c; schr Cuyahoga, corn to Port Colborne at 3c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 1132 brls. Market firm. Sales were: 150 brs "Black Earth" spring extra at $5.15 del.; 250 brls medium spring extra at $4.90 del.; 100 brls "Geneva" (Wis.) at $4.90 del.; 500 brls "Lockport Hydraulic" at $5.12½; 100 brls "Beloit City," round hoop, at $5.25; 250 brls do flat hoop, at $5.20; 400 brls choice spring extra (in two lots) at $5.20.

MILL STUFFS—10 tons good Middlings at $21 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 15,045 bu; shipped, 36 975 bu. Advanced 1@1½c. Sales were:—7,000 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.08 in store; 1000 bu do, on private terms; 15,000 bu No. 2 Spring at $1.06 in store; 4,000 bu do at $1.07 in store; 10,000 bu do at $1 07½ in store; 800 bu inferior Spring at $1.06 on track; 800 bags do (canal) at $1.05 afloat; 700 bu No. 2 at $1.08 on track; 700 bu do at $1.07 on track; 302 bags inferior at $1 07 delivered.

CORN—Receipts 56,457 bu; shipped, 81 744 bu. Market buoyant and advanced 3@3½c. Transactions were heavy as follows:—5,000 bu common River Mixed at 52½c afloat; 4,800 bu Canal at 49½c f.o.b.; 12 000 bu do at 50c f.o.b.; 30,000 bu No. 1 in lots at 50c in store; 4,000 bu do at 50½c in store; 14,000 bu do at 51c f.o.b.; 35,000 bu do at 51c in store; 5,000 bu do at 51½c in store; 35,000 bu do at 52c in store; 25,000 bu do at 52½c in store; 40,000 bu do at 53c in store; 6,000 bu No. 2 at 48c in store; 10,000 bu do at 48½c in store; 6,000 bu do at 49c in store; 15,000 bu do at 51c f.o.b.; 13,100 bu Rejected at 42c in store; 3 000 bu do at 43c in store; 700 bu do at 44c in store; 450 gunnies No. 2 by sample at 50½c del.; 200 bag do at 50½c del.

OATS—Receipts, 3,469 bu. Quiet: 1,000 bu No. 1 at 31c in store; 2,000 bu do at 31½c in store; 500 bu do at 34c on track; 500 bu and 500 bags do at 44c del.

RYE—Receipts 357 bu. Market firm. 100 bags No 1 at 86c on track; 44 bags do at 85c on track.

BARLEY—Receipts, 148 bu. Scarce and firm. 150 bags prime at 75c on track; 29 bags fair at 72c on track; 80 bags No. 2 at 70c on track.

SEEDS—Receipts, 9,540 lbs. Timothy in good demand and firm. 12 bags prime at $3.00. Clover quiet; 10 bags good at $4.50. Hungarian Grass dull and nominal at 45@50c. Millet and no demand.

HIGHWINES—Receipts, 365 brls. Market firmer. 240 brls country at 18c.

ALCOHOL—10 brls at 38c.

MESS PORK—250 bbls city packed at $16.75.

CUT MEATS—540 Bulk Sides at $8.15, packed.

LARD—Scarce and firm at 10½c.

TALLOW—3 bbls country at 9½c.

HIDES—Receipts, 22,744 lbs. Firm. Green 7½@7½c; Green Salted 7½@8c; Dry Flint 15@15½c.

BUTTER—25 firkins old at 8½c. New Dairy Butter 14@15c.

EGGS—9@9½c per doz.

POTATOES—500 sacks prime Neshannocks, at 40c delivered.

POULTRY—Turkeys 8@9c per lb; Chickens $1.75 per dozen.

WOOL—200 lbs mixed at 30c.

LIVE STOCK—Receipts 284 hogs and 79 cattle. Beef Cattle dull and heavy. Stock hogs in good demand. Fat sheep in request. Transactions to-day were light, as follows:

16 Cattle averaging	1100 lbs at		$2.87½
4	1750		3.87½
8	1500		3.75
160 Hogs (stock)	190		5 00
80	214		5.12½
71	97		4.00

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, April 26.

FLOUR—Without material change. The demand is chiefly to supply the pressing wants of the Eastern and local trade. Sales 6,000 brls at $5 27½@5 40½ for super State; $5.45@5 50 for extra do; $5.25@5.40 for super Western; $5.55@5.60 for common to medium extra Western; $6 10@6.20 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio—the market closing quiet and steady with no pressing desire to realize. Canadian flour continues in pretty good request and market may be quoted a shade shade firmer. Sales 1200 brls at $5.55@7.30 for common to choice extra. Rye flour steady. Small sales at $3.45@4.40 for common to choice super. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. We quote Jersey at $3 60@3.75. Brandywine at $4.10, and puncheons at $18.75.

WHISKY—In good request at better prices. Sales 700 brls at 23c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market opened quiet and scarcely as firm, but closed a shade firmer, with a pretty good demand both for export and speculation, and also a fair inquiry for the South. Sales 46,000 bus Mil. Club at 1.28@1.31½ and 1.35 for very choice; 22,000 bus Ohio Spring at 1.28@1.27c, the latter price was paid at the close for very prime; 300 bus Red Western at 1.50; 1,000 bus white Ky. at 1.72; 1,000 bus White Western at 1.60@1.65. Rye dull at 83@84c, with a very plenty and dull; sales 4,000 bus State at 75@76. Corn scarce and in good request for export and home consumption; sales 2,600 bus at 70@80c for mixed Western, afterwards firmly held at 80c. Southern and Jersey Yellow at 80c and 84@85. Oats plenty and in moderate request at 40@42½c for State and Western.

PORK—Market firm with a moderate business doing at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Market dull and heavy. Sales 450 brls Pork at $17.87@17.95 for new mess—the latter an outside price; $17.50 for old mess; $17.12 for thin mess; $14.25 for new prime; $12 50@13 for old prime. Beef—market quiet and unchanged. Sales 300 brls at $4@4.75 for country prime; $5@5.50 for country mess; $7 75@10.50 for repacked mess; $11@11.25 for extra mess. Prime mess beef dull and unchanged at $19@18. Beef hams quiet. Sales 200 brls at $15.50@16.75 for prime Western. [illegible] Cut meats heavy and dull; sales [illegible] hams; 8¼@9c for shoulders. Lard quiet and unchanged. Sales 400 brls at 10½@11c. Bacon quiet. Sales 200 bxs short ribbed middles on terms not made public; [illegible] clear middles at [illegible] for Ohio; [illegible] State. Cheese steady at [illegible]

GROCERIES—Sugar steady; sales 180 hhds at [illegible] Cuba Muscovado at [illegible], including [illegible] Porto Rico at [illegible]. Coffee quiet, [illegible] Molasses [illegible] 20 bags Santa Domingo [illegible]

STOCKS—Rather better and more active. Chi & R I [illegible] Clev & Tol [illegible]; Gal & Chi [illegible]; Clev, Col & Cin [illegible]; Ill Cen scrip [illegible]; Mich So [illegible]; Mich Cen [illegible]; Read'g [illegible]; Hudson [illegible]; Erie [illegible]; N Y Central [illegible]; Pac Mail [illegible]; Ill Cent [illegible]; Mo 6s [illegible]

FOR BUSINESS CIRCULARS, [illegible]

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED............April 26.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 30 brls fish, 4 rolls leather, 36 m coops.
Prop Ottawa, Dougal, Green Bay, 1,120 m shingles, 1 box maple sugar, 1 box "model steamer," 1 roll leather, 1 hbd clocks, 33 bdls evergreens, 48 boxes chair stuff, 33 empty brls, 50 bedsteads, 4 bdls sheet iron, lot of loose iron, 18 bags rye, 180 boxes bone black, 40 bags flax, 6 boxes maple sugar, 1 buggy.
Bark Churubusco, Langley, Green Bay, 150 m lumber.
Scur Pioneer, Thompson, Muskegon, 43 cords shingle bolts, 15 cords wood.
Schr Antelope, Gellon, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr Tri[illegible], Smith, Wolf River, 3 000 cedar posts.
Schr Two Charlies, Bell, Manitowoc, 700 m shingles.
Schr Gessie, Washtelbery, Centerville, 70 cords wood.
Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Maine, Crawford, Oconto, 155 m lumber.
Schr Lady Jane, Inglis, Bensons, 600 m shingles, 24 pkgs fish.
Schr Storm Spirit, Clelland, Du Pier, 140 m shingles.
Schr Forester, Peterson, Eagle Harbor, 3,500 cedar posts.
Schr Lewis Gr[illegible], [illegible], Manistee, 70 m lumber.
Schr St Mary, Bennett, Green Bay, 145 lumber.
Schr Preble, Bucky, Green Bay, 7015 cedar posts.
Schr Venus, Thompson, White Lake, 50 cords wood.
Schr Barnsch, Wolcron, Manistee, 70 m lumber, 20,000 feet square timber.
Schr Sumner, Christianson, Port Ullo, 43 cords wood.

CLEARED.

Stmr Comet, Morgan, Grand Haven, 10 tons mdse, 12 brls whisky.
Prop Galena, Steele, Buffalo, 1100 brls flour, 100 brls highwines, 500 hides, 100 reaper s.
Schr Muskegon, McKay, Muskegon.
Schr Lady Jane, Inglis, Bensons.
Schr Yankee Blade, Fletcher, Buffalo, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Sir E W Head, Fitzgibbon, St Catherine.
Schr A J Rich, Greenwood, Buffalo, 17,818 bu corn.
Schr St Marys (Br), Bennett Green Bay.
Schr James Navagh, Earle, Oswego, 15,500 bu corn.
Schr Resolute, Wells, Buffalo, 19,800 bu corn.
Schr Echo, Parrish, Buffalo, 10,917 bu wheat.
Schr Allen Mitchell, Hutchinson, Green Bay.

☞ The schr. Torrent, which left this port with a cargo of corn, with the first fleet, put back to Milwaukee to-day with the loss of her foresail and mainmast. We have no other particulars.

CORN FOR THE EAST.—The schooners Yankee Blade, A. J. Rich, and Resolute, for Buffalo; and James Navagh for Oswego, cleared to-day with an aggregate of 65,818 bushels of corn. The schooner Echo takes 10,917 bushels of wheat for Buffalo.

THE SCHR WHIRLWIND.—This vessel, which was on the bar at the foot of Division street, was got off yesterday afternoon, without sustaining any serious injury, and brought into port by the tug Ward.

Miscellaneous.

☞ The Government steamers Surveyor and Search left this morning for above, and will shortly commence operations to complete the surveys of Lake Huron. The point of commencement is about 15 miles N. E. of Fort Gratiot.—[Detroit Tribune, 25th.

☞ The propeller M. B. Spaulding, late of the American Transportation Co.'s line, has been purchased by Smith, Kelly & Co., of Forester, lake shore. She will in future be engaged in the freighting of lumber, principally.—[Ibid.

FROM BUFFALO.—The prop Sun passed up this morning, bound for Chicago, to take her place in the line between that port and Collingwood. After leaving Buffalo she passed through ice for a distance of 40 miles, and it is the opinion of Capt. Ralph that should a southwest wind set in with much force, Buffalo will be blockaded as badly as ever.—[Ib.

FOR THE ATLANTIC.—The fine schooner Valeria, Captain Nickerson, left Cleveland yesterday for Boston. Capt. N. contemplates a cruise up the Mediterranean before he returns.—[Ibid.

☞ The bark Thos. F Parks, Capt. Duncanson, passed up to-day, destined for Bear Creek, where she loads with timber for Europe.—[Ibid.

OFF—The schrs. Challenge and Wm. Case have been got off, and passed down to-day.—[Ibid.

☞ The Euphrates and Araxes got into Toledo Monday direct from Buffalo.—[Ibid.

☞ The entrance to our harbor is still blockaded by ice, which is grounded, and it is impossible for propellers to work their way through it. Vessels not drawing over 9½ feet find no difficulty in pressing out between the reefs. Several propellers and sail vessels left for the West yesterday, but nothing got in. The propellers Plymouth, Mendota, Cuyahoga, and one other, are in the ice, endeavoring to work their way in. The bark Nucleus was towed down to the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway dock. The schooner Lookout, and another fore-and-after, have gone down the river. Quite a fleet of sail are hovering around Point Abino, waiting for an opportunity to get in to this port.—[Buffalo Express, 25th.

VESSEL SALE.—Morris Hazard, Esq., sold the schooner Hurricane, 331 tons burthen, to Sears & Clark, yesterday, for the sum of $3,600. The Hurricane is six years old.—[Ibid.

PROPELLER BUCKEYE.—On Saturday evening the propeller Buckeye, Capt. Rosman, arrived here from Ogdensburgh on her way to the upper lakes. The Buckeye has received many improvements during the past winter, and for convenience and comfort is unsurpassed by any propeller on the lakes. A new feature has been introduced on this boat, foreign to the propellers touching at our port. This is a suite of rooms, with folding doors which may be turned into one large parlor, suitable for families, bridal parties, &c., fitted up in the most luxurious style—large and spacious, and every way adapted to the wants of first class travel. Other arrangements on the Buckeye for the comfort of passengers have been made, and under the guidance of her experienced commander, cannot fail to become a favorite with the traveling community.—[Oswego Times.

SALE OF THE GORDON GRANT.—Col Robinson has sold his propeller tug Gordon Grant to-day to a Pittsburgh firm, who will take to Memphis, on the Mississippi, where she will be used in towing coal barges. This class of tug boats is becoming popular in the South, the Grant being the third or fourth which has been bought from these waters to go south. They are Philadelphia built boats, and are remarkable for strength, speed and economy and fuel.—[Milwaukee Sentinel, 24th.

Passed Detroit—April 26.

UP—Props Buckeye, Sun, Allegheny; barks Gibraltar, Thos F Parks; brig Ewing; schrs Prairie, Bermuda, M Mack, Sirius, Geo Steel, Montreagle, B Franklin, Millar, Filmore, J G Beard, Free Trader, Rock t.
DOWN—Schrs Jupiter, Cuba, Myrtle, Challenge, Phenix, Alma.

Through Welland Canal—April 22, 23.

BOUND WEST—April 22—Brig Cross; barks Bermuda, Persia, Dispatch, Carthagenian, Virginia, M Fillmore, H Ross, Eng y, Montreagle, Geo Steel. On the 23d—Bark Plymouth; schrs Conrad, J Gibbs.

BOUND EAST—April 23—Prop Jefferson; barks Sovereign of the Lakes, Indiana; brigs Carline, Wm Lewis; schrs Maple Leaf, Minne Kione, Lewis Wells, F T Barney, Surprise, Maine, Helen, Ideily, A Buckingham, Sypn, T P Handy, A Bradley, Miami Belle, Racing Wing, S C Lacy, Minnehaha Wm Sanderson, Preston, Wings of the Morning, Empire State, Utica, Hamilton, Raleigh, Frank tew art, Helen Murray, Cape Horn, Rebecca Foster, W R De Witt; bark Great West; prop Vermont.

Lake Ports.

CLEVELAND, April 24—Cleared, schr Miami, Pennington, Chicago; brig Marina, Haskett, do; schr Valeria, Nickerson, Boston.

BUFFALO, April 24—Cleared prop Kenosha, Lacy, Chicago; schr Miss Sibley, Averil, do; C N Johnson, Brown, do; A C Rayner, Jamison, do; Eliza Logan, Field, do.

OSWEGO, April 23—Cleared, prop Buckeye, Rosman, Chicago.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED............April 25.

Penguin, La Salle, 144 tons coal.
Mound City, La Salle, 4,043 bus corn.
Prairie Queen, Ottawa, 5,000
Sultan Ottawa, 4,500 bus corn, 300 bus wheat; 5,050 pieces furniture.
George, Morris, 4,4000 bus corn.
W. H. Brown, Lockport, 80 cords stone.

CLEARED............April 25.

Golden Cloud, La Salle, 111,625 ft lumber, 100,000 shingles, 6,0.0 lath.
Time, La Salle, 87,383 ft lumber, 22,000 shingles.
B. F. Beeley, La Salle, 69,000 ft lumber, 12,000 ft siding 400,000 shingles.
Sunshine, La Salle, 58,518 ft lumber, 50 bbls vinegar, 3,789 furniture, 9,000 shrubs.
W. H. Brown, Lockport, light.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. Baxter & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR

MILLSTONES,

Of All Quarries, and

C. W. Brown's Patent Portable

Flouring and Grist Mills,

And Dealers in

DUTCH "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS,

Smut Mills and Separators,

Separators for Warehouses,

Beltings of all kinds,

Hoisting Screws and Balls,

Bran Dusters, Pecks, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.

Fairbanks' Scales,

—AND—

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mill contracted for entire,

STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, &C.

The subscribers having obtained the agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, OF WATERTOWN, N.Y.,

would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power	$500	20 horse power	$1,250
8 " "	575	25 " "	1,500
10 " "	725	30 " "	1,675
12 " "	800	35 " "	1,950
15 " "	1100	40 " "	2,300

and in like proportion for larger sizes as required.

Every Engine is furnished with

Judson's Patent Governor Valve.

For Flouring Mill we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start Engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison, Chicago.

☞ Post Office address Box 274. oc5 '59 1y

NOTICE.—CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with Water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Co. are hereby notified that the First Semi-Annual Payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1860, and ending May 1st, 1861, will be due and payable on the 1st of May next, at the water Commissioners' Office, corner of Lake and Lasalle streets, Room No. 4, over Marine Bank. The payment herein declared to be due on the 1st of May next, is for the use of Water during the half year commencing with that day and ending November 1st, 1860.

Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue, or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified that the First Semi-Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1860, and ending May 1st, 1861, will be due and payable at the same time and place.

By order of the Board.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

Water Commissioner's Office, April 19, 1860.

ap20c129-tm1

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS.

With the conveniences of Horse Railroad, Gas and Water.

INDIANA AVENUE,

Corner of Commerce street. The undersigned will sell this desirable property at prices to suit the times.

JOHN WEST, 111 Lake street.

Build While Lumber, Labor and Lots are Cheap!

COTTAGE GROVE

RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

TEN DOLLARS PER FOOT.

I have just laid out some beautiful lots in every way suited for respectable residences. They are within three minutes walk of the Chicago University, and command a splendid view of the Grove and University buildings.

Also, several larger lots, finely timbered, for sale either by the lot or acre. JOHN WEST,

mh30c548 1m 111 Lake street.

SEXTONS AND UNDERTAKERS.

NO. 88 LA SALLE STREET.

Have on hand, at all times, every style and finish of Wood, Lead and Zinc Coffins; also, Shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; and may be found on hand and ready to give prompt attention to their business at all hours.

They also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

WRIGHT & McCLURE.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Cash Capital $150,000.

All paid in and securely invested. This Company insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on the most favorable terms. Apply to HAVEN & [illegible], 86 Lake street.

KEDZIE'S WATER FILTER,

For sale at

NO. 238 LAKE STREET,

COR. OF FRANKLIN.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, April 26.

SENATE.—Several Executive communications were received.

Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide for progress in useful arts. Referred.

The veto message of the President on the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards was ordered to be printed.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE.—Mr. Smith, of Virginia, rising to a question of privilege, read an extract from Mr. Bingham's speech, in which the latter said that Maryland tolerated open and active efforts among her citizens for the abolition of domestic slavery, and that Virginia felt and saw in every fibre of her existence that she must either throw off that giant wrong, or perish by its continuance. Mr. Smith said that, supposing the gentleman from Ohio did not desire to do him injustice, he (Smith) sought to correct him by remarking that he did not want the gentleman to say that Virginia did that. Some of her politicians did it, but Virginia repudiated them. Mr. Bingham replied that in speaking of the politicians of Virginia, he wished to say the South has now men superior to all such narrow, bigoted, selfish, mercenary prejudices, but unhappily the gentleman from Virginia is not one of them.

Mr. Smith, after reading the above, said it would be observed to be a broad denunciation of the entire South, and Virginia especially. The great body of its people are accused of being narrow, bigoted, selfish and mercenary, and that he (Smith) was one of them—that he understood Mr. Bingham as meaning what he said.

Mr. Bingham—I meant what I said.

Mr. Smith—It is false and the man who utters it is a deliberate calumniator.

Mr. Bingham replied that the gentleman's declaration was not very likely to cause him to strike out the facts of history. What he said, he stood by. He repeated what he had said as to the former movement in Virginia to abolish the slave system, but for the last 30 years the sectional strife had been continued by making war upon the great and beneficial policy of free labor. Every one knows it to be true that no man could to-day stand up in the Legislature of the State of Virginia and give expression to such anti-slavery sentiments as were announced there in 1832. Why was Mr. Underwood driven away? Where was the gentleman (Smith) then, who was anxious to vindicate the right of free speech? He knows that a large mob assembled in Wheeling to suppress a peaceable meeting called to effect a Republican organization. He repeated, when he spoke of politicians of the South, he did not include everybody in the South, but those who give direction to public opinion. The opposition to free labor rests on nothing but a mercenary foundation. It was the old story of Alexander the Coppersmith. The class of men to whom he referred as superior to all such practices, constitute a large majority in the Southern States, but unfortunately they have not the power which is conferred by wealth and social position, and therefore have not the power to make themselves felt.

Mr. Smith of Virginia returned to the charge, insisting that he had given a proper interpretation to Mr. Bingham's remarks. If Mr. Bingham had spoken of politicians merely, he (Mr. Smith) would not have a word to say, but he spoke of the great body of Virginia, in view of what Virginia had done in having given Ohio and other Western States to the Union. The gentleman dared to describe Virginians as selfish and mercenary. The man who brings such a charge is guilty of uttering a calumny. He defended Virginia for preventing persons from going into that commonwealth with torch in hand to fire her social and political edifice. He said that Mr. Underwood was treated with great delicacy, and reminded the gentleman that there were mobs in Ohio and violations of the law, and that the Governor of that State refused to surrender a witness to the demands of justice. Were they to have lectures on propriety from such a source? He simply wanted to reply to an attack on his State and the South generally.

Mr. Bingham replied the gentleman drew on his fancy for his facts, and on his imagination for his arguments, and in the course of his remarks referred to the opinions of Geo. Mason and Gov. McDowell of less than 30 years ago, in favor of emancipation. He repudiated the charge that he did injustice to Virginia, and eulogized that State.

Mr. Smith rejoined. He knew that Mr. McDowell had expressed such opinions, but in 1843, '44 and '45, while he was Governor of the Commonwealth, his opinions underwent a change, and he was not elected because he was a friend of emancipation.

Mr. Florence moved that when the House adjourn it adjourn till Monday, in order that gentlemen may attend to business at the departments. There was an understanding that no legislative business should be transacted.

Mr. Ashmore hoped that the gas and buncombe speeches would all be made, so that on the return of the absentees the House might proceed to business.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Jenkins of Virginia argued that the success of the Republican party would tend to a dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Rice of Massachusetts spoke upon the tariff, making an elaborate argument on the wool question, demonstrating the common interest of the manufacturer and the wool grower, and showing that there is a gradual increase of prices of Canadian wool under the present low duties. He advocated the tariff bill at present before the House.

Mr. Holman made a Democratic speech.

Mr. Washburne of Wisconsin replied to his colleague (Larrabee) showing that the Democratic party of his State claim to be more radically anti-slavery than the Republicans. He also denounced the Fugitive Slave Law. Adjourned.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Mr. Fay, the United States Minister to Switzerland, in a recent letter to Secretary Cass, says, speaking of his efforts on behalf of the Israelites, there is a continual visible movement of public opinion in the right direction, and that in all probabilities the restrictions on them will be gradually abolished. The question has been before the Federal Assembly. Count Walewski has authorized the French Minister to take every measure he may deem proper to promote the just demand of the United States in the matter. The British Minister will co-operate, his predecessor having been instructed by Lord Clarendon to inform the Swiss Government of the sincere satisfaction His Majesty's Government would feel to learn that the disability had been modified, if not entirely removed.

When the steamship Roanoke shall arrive at New York Quarantine, she will, in accordance with the action to-day of the Navy Department, be ordered to Hampton Roads, whence the Japanese embassy will be conveyed in a steamer to Washington to be formally received by the President before visiting other parts of the country.

It has transpired to-day that Senator Andrew Johnson looks with no unfavorable eye to the nomination of Judge Douglas. The Tennessee delegation at Charleston are probably scarcely ignorant of his views and feelings. Senator Johnson has never given any approval of the agitation for a Slave Code, saying that it could not be got, even if there was anything advantageous in its adoption.

Maryland Republican Convention—Ruffianism.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day at Rechabite Hall. There were about thirty present. Montgomery Blair was chosen President. A large crowd of spectators, including a considerable sprinkling of "roughs," who were led on by Erastus Levy. Levy and his followers made a rush and upset the President's table, knocking several Republicans down, and tearing up their papers and documents. The police interfered, and made several arrests.

The Convention adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The members were greeted on the outside by a large crowd, who followed hooting. Mr. Gunnison, a prominent Republican, was pursued by an immense mob crying, "Lynch him," "Hang him," "There goes a man who stole a nigger," "There goes the spirit of John Brown," etc. Mr. Gunnison took refuge in the Marine Bank, and the police escorted him to a place of safety. The crowd then slowly disappeared.

The Convention had been in session some time before it was disturbed. The Committees were appointed. At two o'clock a crowd had assembled in front of the hall. The police commissioners with a large force of police were on hand to preserve order, but the Convention did not assemble. The owner of the house refused to permit it to be longer used for the purpose.

The Republicans had held a private conference and decided to hold a Convention elsewhere. It is presumed to be now progressing, but where, is not known.

New Hampshire Republican Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., April 26.—The Republican Convention, to-day, elected delegates at large to the Chicago Convention as follows: Edward H. Rollins, of Concord, Aaron H. Cragin, of Lebanon, Wm. Haile, of Kingsdale, and Amos Tuck, of Exeter.

Arrival of the Overland Express.

ATCHISON, K. T., April 26.—The Salt Lake Express arrived here at six P. M., bringing $9,000 in dust from Denver City, and three passengers from Salt Lake.

In crossing the mountains they were obliged to leave one of their messengers on account of being snow-blind.

John Scudder, who killed Bassett, and left Denver City immediately after the murder last fall, had returned and given himself up to the authorities. He was having his examination when the Express left. It was generally thought he would be acquitted.

Destructive Fire at Gardiner, Maine.

PORTLAND, April 26.—A fire in Gardiner, Maine, last night destroyed 13 dwellings and several saw and planing mills, and some mechanic's shops; loss $70,000. Among the principal sufferers are Wm. Sargent, Hooker, Silsby & Co., J. & A. Barry, and R. A. Gardiner, N. O. Mitchell, J. Marx, R. K. Littlefield, Robinson & Morrill and R. F. Johnson.

Riot in Pennsylvania.

SCRANTON, Pa., April 26.—The Morning *Herald* office here was attacked by a dozen persons from the neighboring town of Dunmore last night. The editor, J. D. Adams, and his employees were severely handled. The difficulty grew out of an expose of a gambling house in Dunmore. The mob wanted to know who was its authority.

The Wisconsin Judicial Election.

MILWAUKEE, April 26.—The *Sentinel* states that La Pointe county, the last to be heard from in our State, is reported to have given 12 majority for Sloan. This leaves Judge Dixon just 86 votes ahead in a poll of 120,000.

Burning of the Post Office at Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., April 26.—The Post Office and two other buildings were destroyed by fire today. The mails were all saved. Loss estimated at $5,000. Origin of fire unknown.

Fire and Loss of Life.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 26.—The Poor House in this town was burned last night, and a deaf and dumb girl perished.

PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

BEGINNING OF THE GREAT ROW.

The Irrepressible Conflict.

UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION vs. THE CONGRESSIONAL SLAVE CODE.

NO NOMINATIONS YET.

THE EXCITEMENT RISING.

FOURTH DAY.

CHARLESTON, April 12.—The Convention assembled at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Fitzhugh, of Virginia presented a series of resolutions in favor of the Fugitive Slave Law. Referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. Hugh of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution recognizing the fact that while the Government has no power to protect slave property in the Territories, it should provide for the enforcement of existing laws and protect existing rights. Referred to Committee on Platform.

Mr. Brown presented a resolution declaring that emigrants to the Territories, carrying with them slave property, are entitled to protection to such property.

Mr. Walker of Mississippi, offered an amendment, declaring it the duty of the Government to afford legal protection to all classes of property, slave or otherwise, in the Territories or on the high seas. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended, referred to the Committee on Platform.

The Tennessee Platform was then read and referred.

A dozen or more resolutions, with regard to slavery in the Territories, were presented from various delegates and referred to the Platform Committee.

A number of resolutions, relative to a railroad to the Pacific, were also presented and referred.

Mr. Seward of Georgia presented a resolution on the rights of slaveholders, describing a suitable platform, and declaring Jas. Guthrie of Kentucky as the proper man to nominate for President.

A resolution on the Tariff being presented, Capt. Isaiah Rynders proposed to include Monongahela whisky among the articles to be protected.

Mr. Bayard of Delaware hoped the Convention would not be made to appear ridiculous before the country by these resolutions, and moved that they be referred without reading.

Mr. Rynders said he desired by his amendment to put a stop to them, and he had succeeded.

Mr. Montgomery of Pennsylvania presented a resolution to instruct the Committee not to report a National Committee until nominations are made. The subject was referred to the Committee.

The following resolution was presented by Mr. Mouton of Louisiana, and is said to come from Senator Slidell:

Resolved, That the Territories belong to the several States as common property, and not to the individual citizens thereof; that the Federal Constitution recognizes property in slaves, and as such the owner thereof is entitled to carry his slaves into any Territory of the United States, and hold them there as property; and, in case the people of the Territories, by enacting unfriendly legislation or otherwise, should endanger the tenure of such property, or discriminate against it, by withholding that protection given to other property in the Territories, it is the duty of the General Government to interpose by an active execution of its constitutional power, to secure the rights of slave holders.

At a quarter to twelve o'clock the Convention adjourned till four o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at 4 o'clock.

The Committee on Platform were not ready to report.

Mr. SAYLES of Rhode Island offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Platform to present the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize to the fullest extent the principle, that, to preserve the Union, the equality of the States must be maintained, and the decisions of the Courts enforced; and that every branch of the Federal Government shall exercise all its constitutional powers in the protection of persons and property in the States and Territories.

An exciting scene arose on the presentation of this resolution, and it was finally ruled out of order, as under the Platform rule, and must be referred to that Committee.

Several other resolutions were offered, and it was repeatedly asserted that the Platform Committee would be unable to report at all.

A resolution was then offered instructing them to report what progress they had made at 10 o'clock to morrow morning—pending which the Convention adjourned till 10 A. M. to-morrow.

From Charleston.

[N. Y. Tribune Correspondence.]

CHARLESTON, April 25.—The resolution has just been presented to the Platform Committee, prepared by Senator Pugh and Mr. Barksdale, to the effect that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect Slave property in the Territories and on the high seas, and wherever its jurisdiction extends, by all constitutional means. This is intended as a compromise, but the South demands something besides barren generalities.

Leading Douglas men are willing to make almost any concession for the nomination, but the rural districts in Ohio and elsewhere resist the Slave Code as more than they can carry.—Several delegates had a conference as to that point last night and to-day, with little harmony.

11 P. M.—The Georgia delegation have just adjourned, and instructed their members on the Platform Committee to insist on the protection of Slavery in the Territories.

The Platform Committee is still sitting, and much excited with conflicting propositions.

Half of the Wood delegation sailed in the National to-night. Mr. Wood remains till Saturday.

The New York vote was tendered complimentarily to Mr. Slidell on Sunday, but was declined by him. He prefers substantials.

The Committee on Platforms will insist upon a plank intended to counteract the position taken by the Administration concerning the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, and denying totally the doctrine asserted in the Le Clerc letter.

There is hardly a reasonable doubt but that New York will go for Douglas. The delegation in a conference yesterday, had a majority of nearly two to one in favor of the proposition allowing delegates to cast individual votes in States not instructed. This was considered a test, as the Douglas men claimed a large accession of strength, which, however, is found to be overrated upon analyzing both sides.

The Douglas Northwestern column will probably be broken by a defection in Minnesota under this rule. Likewise he will meet with a loss in Maine, and perhaps Connecticut. He will gain a few scattering votes in the South, but to the extent estimated. His main reliance is on accession, after the second or third ballot, but this is altogether uncertain, unless with an acceptable platform.

[N. Y. Herald's Correspondence.]

It is asserted by Dickinson's friends on the delegation that they have now secured a majority for him, and will give him the vote of New York, which must be cast as a unit. This unit argument was made by the Albany regency to give them the control of the whole thirty-five votes, but it is now turned against them.

The two strongest men now appear to be Dickinson and Douglas, and the probability is that one of them will be nominated. The Northern delegations will perhaps be induced to take Dickinson in preference to Douglas, to prevent the contemplated bolt of the South; but if the South bolt on the platform, then Douglas will have the best chance. All the New York delegates now deny that they are for Douglas, and it is stated that even Richmond has signed a paper that he will not go for him either. This is because a majority is against him, and as the delegation is instructed to vote as a unit, the minority do not wish to admit being beaten on it, as a matter of policy, till after the contesting States are decided. Some of the friends of Douglas here, from New York, say they will vote for Seward, if their favorite is not nominated.

[Associated Press Dispatch.]

CHARLESTON, April 26.—The New York delegation met this morning and rejected Mr. Bayard's proposition, but instructed Mr. Croswell to vote for that of Mr. Stevens, which affirms the Cincinnati Platform and declares the purpose to abide by, approve and enforce all decisions of the Supreme Court.

The Pennsylvania delegation met and took no action on the subject.

Various States have conferred, and the Convention is now referring the resolutions of the delegations to the Platform Committee. This question engrosses all present interests and entirely overshadows that of candidates, as a rupture is imminent without some satisfactory agreement. The public interest is greatly increased as the crisis approaches. The galleries and floors of the Convention are thronged with excited spectators, of both sexes.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

A great sectional excitement is raising here to-day. The Southern Cotton States are rampant, and threaten to leave the Convention in a body and nominate Jeff Davis for President and Fernando Wood for Vice President, if the platform does not repudiate Squatter Sovereignty. Mr. Douglas has telegraphed to his friends to accept the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision, but not to go one step beyond this.

The Committee on Platform meet again at 7 o'clock this evening and each member of the Committee is instructed by his delegation as to how he shall act. It is stated that Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Florida and Alabama will leave the Convention in case of a flare up, and probably Georgia and South Carolina. To-morrow will be an exciting day. Mr. Yancey is cocked and primed to the full, and fire-eaters generally are in the greatest state of excitement.

Building Materials.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

N. STURTEVANT,

Manufacturer and dealer in

QUICK LIME, WATER LIME, PLASTER PARIS, LAND PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, FIRE BRICK, FIRE CLAY, &c., &c.

As cheap as the cheapest—as good as the best. Give me a call before purchasing.

No. 40 West Randolph street,

ap13c11-1m CHICAGO, ILL.

GOOD BUILDING STONE

For sale at the

Quarry of Reuben Taylor & Son,

Corner of Chicago avenue and Western Limits. [illegible]

FANCY STEAM DYE WORKS,

OF SIDNEY KALISH,

196 South Clark St., between Monroe and Adams Sts., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ladies' Dresses of every description, also Gentlemen's Coats, Vests and Pants dyed, repaired and cleaned in the best manner, on reasonable terms. [illegible]

RACINE COLLEGE.—The Spring and Summer Term of Racine College will open April 19th, [illegible] For [illegible], &c., apply to Rev. JAMES DeKOVEN, Racine College, Racine.

Miscellaneous.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES AT

P. PALMER'S,

112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,

—ON—

MANTILLAS, RAGLANS,

TRAVELING CLOAKS

—ALSO—

Silk and Dress Goods

At Less Prices than can be Purchased Elsewhere in this city.

Wholesale Dry Goods!

P. PALMER,

112, 114 & 116 LAKE STREET,

20,000

STARK MILL BAGS

—AT—

$24.25 per Hundred.

[ap19-e115-1m]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Soda Fountains for sale cheap. Four Iron Soda Fountains in good order. Inquire at J. D. PAINE'S Drug store, corner of State and Washington street. ap10c141-1w

FOR SALE—A First Class Residence with three acres of land, in Wright's Grove near the northern city limits. Inquire of BOSMER & PECK, ap5b978 1m No. 8, Masonic Temple.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A 40 foot lot on East side of Wabash avenue, about a block south of the railroad crossing, either for sale, or will be exchanged for a lot North of Twelfth street and East of State street. Inquire at 84 Lake street. ap21x3w

FOR SALE.—To Railroad Men.—The LOCOMOTIVE COLUMBIANA, built by Norris, 5 or 6 years old, in good running order. Will be sold very cheap for cash, or exchanged for other property. Inquire of B. P. HUTCHINSON, 229 So. Water street. mh81*2m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for outside unimproved City property, in South Division preferred, a House and Lot, No. 117 Jefferson street, near Madison. The above House is now rented to a good tenant for $350 per year. Apply to AKHURST & DOUGLAS' Boat Yard, South Branch, near Twelfth street. mh27b917-1m

FOR SALE—A very large quantity of bearing CATAWBA GRAPE VINES, from a celebrated Ohio vineyard. Plants four to five years old, very strong, and if planted carefully, will bear a crop next year after planting. Also, Concord Grape Vines. Apply to EDGAR SAUNDER'S Store, Cor. Dearborn and Randolph street, Chicago. ap20x1w

FOR SALE—That large brick dwelling house, nearly new, on the West Side of Michigan avenue, South of Old street; lot 67 feet front by 170 deep, to 20 foot alley; stable, gas and water complete in every respect, and in the most improving part of the city. Only $8,000 cash, balance on long time. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to JOHN S. BUCHANAN, No. 118 Randolph street. ap26c37-1m

HOUSEKEEPING.—A rare chance to purchase an entire outfit at a great sacrifice, on or about May 1st. Original cost $500. Have been in use only one year. For further particulars address G. M. W. Box 1318, P.O. ap10 c48 3w

BRICK FOR SALE.—60,000 For sale low at Lake street Mills, Nos. 141 and 143 West Lake street. [oc10] STEVENS & NORRIS.

NEW AND SECOND HAND PIANOS for sale low. Pianos and Melodeons to Rent. Orders for Tuning Pianos, Melodeons, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments promptly attended to. All kinds of Musical Instruments repaired at short notice. 115 Lake street—near Clark. [illegible]

MILL FOR SALE.—The fine Water Mill known as the "Aqueduct Mill," in Ottawa, Lasalle county, Ill. The Mill has 4 run of four and one half Burr Stones, with modern Cleaning Apparatus for Grain, and a full set of Merchant Bolts, and also a country bolt, with Corn and Buckwheat bolts, together with a complete apparatus for kiln drying Corn Meal. Also, a double Packing Machine, worked by the mill. The subscriber will sell out in full or retain an interest; or, will exchange for improved Real Estate in Chicago. GEO MANN, Proprietor. For terms inquire of GEO. H. NORRIS, Real Estate Office, No. 38 Lasalle street. ap20c1m

GREAT BARGAIN.—The undivided one-half of what is known as the Portage Lake Mill property, is offered for sale at about one-fourth of its value. It consists of one Saw Mill, with two muley and one circular saws, and Lath Mill, Store and Store-house, one large Boarding-house, five or six Tenant-houses, large Barn and Blacksmith-shop, a complete set of Tools for lumbering and Household Furniture, with 6,000 acres of land. It is situated on the out-let of Portage Lake, 80 rods from Lake Michigan,—a stream with a constant supply of water, with no rise or fall, and consequently free from danger from floods. Price $8,000,—$4,000 down; balance one, two and three years, with interest, at 10 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HANNAH & ROCKWELL, or address post office box 412, Chicago, Ill. Chicago March 29, 1860. mh29b943 1m

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE AT HYDE PARK, Built by Dr. NEWKIRK, is offered for sale at a Very Low Price And upon the most accommodating terms of payment. The house, which fronts the beautiful Park upon the Lake Shore, was completed last year, and contains all the modern improvements and conveniences of a first-class residence. The grounds are well stocked with choice fruit trees, vines, &c., &c. We are confident that we can offer the place at a rare bargain even for these times. L. D. OLMSTED & CO., Cor. Lake and Lasalle streets. ap°c29 1m

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant suite of rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, with board for a family. Also, day board for two gentlemen, at 98 Lassalle street, corner of Washington street. ap26x1w

BOARDING—A suit of pleasant rooms for married persons, and four day boarders can be accommodated if applied for immediately. For further particulars call at 187 Wabash avenue. ap19x2w

BOARD WITH PLEASANT ROOMS at Nos. 19 and 21 Michigan Avenue. Reference required. A few Boarders can be accommodated at 163 Wabash Av. corner Monroe St. Reference required. ap5c256m

Eye and Ear.

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. Underwood the Occulist and Aurist, No. 124 Randolph street, three doors east of Clark, Chicago Illinois. Dr. U. is a regular Physician of the Old School, and has devoted his entire professional lifetime to Opthalmics and Aural Surgery, giving sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, and now stands unequalled by any specialist for his science, skill and success. Dr. U.'s operations upon the Eye and Ear, many of which are of difficult and dangerous character, and all of which have been performed with complete success has attracted patients from all parts of the Union, and given him a reputation as an eminent and skilful operator never before attained by any Specialist on the Continent. A treatise on the Eye and Ear which will contain over four hundred pages is being prepared and will shortly appear. Prescriptions sent to patients at a distance, where Surgical operations are not required. mh7-1yd&w

LOUIS MAUSS, Practical Optician, 79 SOUTH CLARK STREET 79 Opposite the Court House. Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, MICROSCOPES, TELESCOPES, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of instruments and spectacles repaired, and glass inserted into old frames.

Leather and Findings.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! We have now in store, and daily coming forward our Fall Stock of Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather, Oak and Hemlock Upper, French and Domestic Kip, French and Domestic Calf, Waterproof Kip, Calf & Upper, Splits, Cordovan, Buff Upper, &c., &c. Also, the largest assortment of Kit and Shoe Findings, TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY, And at prices that will ensure satisfaction. Orders from the country carefully and promptly attended to. HARDENBERG & WILLIAMS, jy27-'59-1y No. 20 Lake street, Chicago.

LEATHER! LEATHER!! French Calf and Kip, Spanish Sole, Morocco, &c. A choice selection just received. Harness, Bridle, Upper Kip, Calf, &c., &c., of our own Tanning at our new store, No. 230 Lake Street. ap21 C. C. WALLIN & SON.

General Notices.

MONEY.—The true rates of interest, (on loans of one year and over), required by monied men in Chicago, upon country investments, is "ten per cent., five per cent. off,"—a few take less, many get more, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. This will answer hundreds of inquiries at once. E. H. CUMMINGS, ap25 3lx Private Broker, No. 162 Randolph street.

TO DISTILLERS.—The greater part of the machinery for the full operating of two large Grain Distilleries; also a full sized Alcohol Column, of the very best construction. The above would be sold on very favorable terms, and presents a very favorable opportunity to parties desirous of extracting their manufacture or embarking in the business. Apply to J. M. VANDENBERGH, 248 South Water street. ap9c184 1m

HOUSE AND FURNITURE TO Rent.—A house on Michigan avenue, south of Rio Grande street, containing ten rooms, with ample grounds attached. Inquire on the premises. ap25 c182 3t

LIND UNIVERSITY.—The Summer Term of the ACADEMIC and COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENTS of this Institution will open on Wednesday, the 2d of May, and continue twelve weeks—closing on the 25th day of July. Freshman Class was organized last fall. Students wishing to enter the third term of this class will be admitted on examination. Lake Forest, April 18th, 1860. ap19c130 3w

INSTRUCTION IN BOTANY.—The subscriber will take charge of classes in Botany during the coming season, at Lockport and Joliet, Illinois, commencing May 1st. Provision made for students from abroad. Apply REV. JOEL GRANT, Lockport, Ill. Reference in Chicago: Rev. W. W. Patton, Rev. J. E. Roy, E. Aiken, Banker; C. B. Hosmer, Attorney. In Lockport: Wm. Gooding, Geo. B. Martin, Hiram Norton.

ROSEHILL CEMETERY.—The Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery would announce that on and after this date they offer to the public the selection of Cemetery Lots. The Cemetery can be reached by the Lake View Plank Road, the Green Bay Road, or the Prairie Road running northwest from the intersection of North Clark and Wells street through Bowmanville, or by the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad to Chittenden Station. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Company, No. 70 Clark street.

ASSIGNMENT.—Notice is hereby given that the late firm of MUIR, LANGLANDS & Co., did on the 17th day of April, make an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, of their entire assets to JOHN D. SMEDLEY. All persons having claims against said firm of Muir, Langlands & Co., or being in any way indebted to said firm, will present the same to the assignee at 149 South Water street, at the office of the assignee. JOHN D. SMEDLEY, Assignee. Chicago, April 21, 1860.

Banking and Exchange.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE, BANKERS, CHICAGO..........ILLINOIS. 44 & 46 LASALLE STREET.

Banking Department

Deposits received on Current Account from parties in city or country, and the usual accommodations granted to regular depositors and correspondents. Interest on balances can only be allowed in cases where special arrangements have been made to that effect. We receive deposits, payable at a specified date, on which interest will be allowed.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Deposits in sums not less than five dollars, received and Certificates of Deposit issued. Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on deposits of this description after the funds have remained in our hands a specified time. All certificates made payable on demand, and in like funds as deposited.

COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

Collections in Chicago made and proceeds remitted on day of payment, less current premium on Exchange only. Collections solicited on all parts of the West, and proceeds remitted on favorable terms.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT.

We draw Sight or Time Bills on the principal cities of the Union, available in any part of the United States or Canada, and have made arrangements by which we are enabled to order by Telegraph the payment of Notes, Acceptances, Accounts, &c., in New York.

STOCK DEPARTMENT.

We buy and sell on Commission either at Chicago, or through our Agents, at New York, State, City, County, Railway, &c., Bonds and Stock. Our connections in New York are such as to insure prompt and judicious attention to any order entrusted to our care.

FOREIGN DEPARMTENT.

Our business connections with Europe being DIRECT, VERY EXTENSIVE, and MOST INTIMATE, we feel safe in assuring the public that all foreign banking transactions can be effected through our house with promptness and efficacy, equal to any house in the Union. We issue Drafts and Letters of Credit in sums to suit at New York terms on our correspondents in London, Paris, Frankfort on the Main, Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, Leipzig, Cologne, Heidelberg, Bale, Berne, Dresden, &c., &c., &c. Being particularly desirous of promoting direct commercial intercourse between the West and Europe, we cheerfully, and on terms most favorable, extend particular facilities by opening credits, &c., &c., to responsible Western Importers. Collections of Drafts, Orders, Notes, Acceptances, Inheritances, &c., &c., payable in any part of Europe, made with promptness and dispatch. ☞ Country Banks and Bankers supplied with Foreign Bills at low rates. Private Bonds and Mortgages negotiated abroad.

HOFFMANN & GELPCKE. FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN....OTTO GELPCKE....ALEX R BILLER.

FRANCIS A. HOFFMANN, Consul of the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Weimar, the Duchies of Brunswick and Saxe-Gotha, and the free city of Frankfort, and by special act of several States, authorized to act for former citizens of AUSTRIA, BADEN, BAVARIA, HANOVER, HESSIA, NASSAU, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, WIRTEMBERG, OLDENBERG, &c. ja27-dawly

SPENCER, VILA & CO., BANKERS, No. 13 Congress Street, Boston. COMMERCIAL PAPER DISCOUNTED AND NEGOTIATED. COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the NEW ENGLAND STATES. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission. Particular attention given to the sale of City and County Bonds and all Marketable Securities. The correspondence of Banks and Bankers solicited. REFERENCES IN BOSTON—J. Amory Davis, Esq., Prest. Suffolk Bank; Caleb Stetson, Esq., President Shoe and Leather Dealers Bank; G. W. Thayer, Esq., Prest. Exchange Bank; A. D. Hodges, Esq., Prest. Washington Bank. mh10b780 6m

BUDD & BALDWIN, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, CLINTON, - - - Iowa. Special attention given to collections, and proceeds remitted on day of payment. Refer to the Bank of the Commonwealth, N. Y.; Market Bank, N. Y.; Mechanic's Bank, New Haven, Conn; C. A. Lombard, Esq., Boston; Allen, Copp & Nesbit, St. Louis; Cook & Sargent Davenport, Iowa. au8-9ma78

A. C. OERTEL, BANKER AND BROKER, 75 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. Sight and Time Drafts on New York and other principal cities bought and sold. Collections made on favorable terms. Sight Drafts on England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, Sweden, Norway, France, Holland and Germany in sums of $5 and upwards. ja11-b495-6m

BANK OF FOND DU LAC, FOND DU LAC, WISCONSIN. S. E. LEFFERTS, Cashier..........A. G. BUTLER, Prest. Collections made free of charge, and remitted promptly at current rates of exchange. no8-ly

E. I. TINKHAM & CO., BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, Corner Clark and Lake Street, CHICAGO. EDWARD I. TINKHAM. [je25,'58] JOHN G. AMBLER.

MARINE BANK, CHICAGO MARINE AND INSURANCE CO. Capital $500,000. B. F. CARVER, Cashier and Secretary. J. YOUNG SCAMMON, President. ☞ Collections made and drafts remitted to all parts of the Union. fe24

MARSHALL & DRURY, EXCHANGE, COLLECTION AND BANKING OFFICE, MOLINE, ILLINOIS. DEWITT C. MARSHALL. STEPHEN DRURY. ☞ Collections made and remitted at current rates. REFERENCES—Park Bank, New York; Bank of Poughkeepsie, Poughkeepsie, New York; Marine Bank, Chicago, Illinois; White Bros, Chicago, Ill.; Bockee, Phillips & Co., Chicago, Ill.; B. F. Stout & Co., St. Louis, Mo. c1ly

EXCHANGE & DEPOSIT Bank OF WEARE, CARPENTER & CO., CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA. JOHN WEARE. S. D. CARPENTER. [illegible] Refer to Am. Exchange Bank, N. Y.; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; F. G. Adams, Chicago; Rexel, Drexel & Co., Bankers, New York. ja20 c11 ly

H. C. BARBOR, Banking and Exchange office 42 Clark street. Exchange, Uncurrent Money, Gold and Silver bought and sold. Reference—J. Young Scammon, President Marine Bank; F. G. Adams. fe12

Stationery &c.

THE PLACE TO FIND A COMPLETE OFFICE OUTFIT. JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STATIONERS, Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of BLANK BOOKS, WRITING PAPERS, ENVELOPS, WRITING INKS AND FLUIDS, GOLD AND STEEL PENS, And every variety of OFFICE STATIONERY. HAVING ENLARGED THEIR Blank Book Manufactory, And added new and improved Machinery, they are better than ever prepared to turn out to order BLANK WORK of a superior quality. They have also fitted up, in connection with their Bindery, a first-class JOB PRINTING OFFICE, Designed expressly for Commercial work; the type and material in which is entirely new and of the latest styles. Orders for Bill Heads, Business Cards, Circulars, Letter Heads, Etc., Executed promptly. mh30 JONES, PERDUE & SMALL, 22 Lake-st.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State st., have now on hand the following sizes of print:

28x47	18x23	20x44	26x40	26x42	28x38
29x46	22x44	24x34	26x37	32x41	21x32
26x42	24x34	26x33	25x35	20x27	

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER, 3,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of different sizes, 1,000 reams Manilla do. 300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printer's Stationery. 1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink. All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates. mh19 ☞ Cash paid for Rags.

D. A. INGERSOLL, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, BOOK BINDER AND RULER. I am now prepared to manufacture Blank Books every description, ruled and bound to any desired patterns, with or without printed headings. Particular attention paid to orders from County Officers, Banks, &c. Bill Heads, Letter Heads, Shipping Bills, &c., Ruled and Printed to order. Magazines, Periodicals, etc., bound in any style. Old Books bound and rebound. All kinds of Printing done with neatness and dispatch. Terms moderate. NO. 126 LAKE STREET, Northeast corner of Clark, (entrance on Clark street, Post Office Box 3634. my25 ly d391

PRINT, BOOK AND WRAPPING PAPER, for sale at manufacturers prices By J. P. & E. A. BLACK & CO., No. 216 . . . Kinzie street . . . No. 216 Mill address "Bristol, Kendall County, Ill." ☞ Cash paid for Rags. jy28 ly d647

Bags.

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!! FARWELL'S STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY, 42, 44 & 46 Wabash avenue, Chicago. BAGS AND SACKS of every description, furnished on short notice, and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS SIMEON FARWELL. au5-d&w1y-4771

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—CORN EXCHANGE. BAG MANUFACTORY. HART, AUSTEN & CO., 157 South Water street, Chicago. B. E. CLARK & CO., 129 Broad street, New York. MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN BAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and second hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers', Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c. ☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers. my5-y-ly

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY.—226 South Water street. SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities. FLOUR—halves, quarters, eighths—printed to order of any desired pattern. HAM SACKS—every size used. GUNNY BAGS—Two or three bushels. Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the article wanted in our stock. Orders solicited. [ap1'60ly] HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

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E. BURLING, ARCHITECT, No. 40 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) is prepared to furnish Plans and Specifications for all kinds of Buildings. He confidently refers to many of the best buildings in Chicago—both public and private—as specimens of his ability, and that orders entrusted to him will be executed in the most satisfactory manner. ja8b305-1y

WILLIAM W. BOYINGTON, Architect and Superintendent. Careful and minute Specifications, and RELIABLE DETAILED ESTIMATES Made from drawings. Office—58 Dearborn street, first door north of the Post Office. my17i72-ly

O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect and Superintendent, OFFICE NO. 77 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Post Office, Chicago. [illegible]

G. P. RANDALL, ARCHITECT, OFFICE IN THE PORTLAND BLOCK, CHICAGO! [illegible]

Commission Merchants.

JAS. S. RANSOM, Successor to Price & Ransom, General Commission Merchant, For the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, &c., &c. Office, Room 2, No. 79 South Water street up stairs. ap5b174-6m

CHAS. BUNKER, JR., COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 2 Aikens' Building. se5a331-1y CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

CHADBOURNE & WETHERBE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 212 South Water street, Give their personal attention to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and other produce, on commission. Liberal allowances on property. A. S. CHADBOURNE. [ap19 c118m] C. T. WETHERBE.

GRIFFIN BROS. 1860. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 5 Pomeroy's Building, Corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. ☞ ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. E. F. GRIFFIN..........mh28 '60 1y..........A. GRIFFIN.

MILES, WRIGHT & SHERMAN GENERAL Commission Merchants, No. 5, Dole's Building, cor. of South Water and Clark Sts. CHICAGO. Dealers in every description of Country Produce, ON COMMISSION, EXCLUSIVELY. REFER TO George Smith & Co., Chicago; Munger & Armour, Chicago. Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Chicago; James Mitchell & Co., Freeport. [jy18-ly]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., Commission Merchants for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water-lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., &c. at 236, 238 and 240 South Water Street. A. NEELY........E. F. LAWRENCE........W. T. WINDIATE. [illegible]

WRIGHT & WHITNEY, Commission Merchants. Prompt attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Salt, &c., and to the chartering of vessels. Cash advances made on Grain, Flour and Highwines, in store, or for shipment and sale to Eastern Markets. Office No. 184½, 2d Story Aiken's Building, South Water street, Chicago, Ill. J. C. WRIGHT. [ap1 c60ly] E. F. WHITNEY.

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door West of Wells street Bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on Bills of Lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank and George Steele & Co. J. M. WILLIAMS. [jal'60-ly] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

CULVER & COMPANY, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 216 South Water Street. B. F. CULVER. [ja4 b914] C. E. CULVER.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce, on Commission. No. 146 S Water, cor. Clark-st., Chicago. no28-a588

VAN INWAGEN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark sts CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. ☞ Liberal Advances made on Consignments. REFERENCES:—Flint & Wheeler, Smith, Pollard & Co., Chicago; Jason Parker, Esq., Cutter & Nims, Buffalo. mh7'60 1v

PARKER & RAYMOND, (SUCCESSORS TO SAWYER, PARKER & CO.) General Commission Merchants, No. 274 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill. R. S. PARKER. [ja31'60-1y] E. D. RAYMOND.

HOME & HEERMANS, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, And Steamboat Agents, ATCHISON..........KANSAS TERRITORY. JOHN McHOME, Late of Price, Home & Co., Brunswick, Missouri. B. M. HEERMANS, Late of Kansas City, Missouri. REFERENCES: Abell & Stringfellow, Atchison; J. S. Chick & Co., Kansas City; Northrop & Co., Bankers, Kansas City; Charles E. Kearney, Westport, Mo.; Wm. L. Ewing & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Ewing, Briggs & Co., Chicago. mh31b717 3m

SPAFFORD, STEWART & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago. [fe20 '60 ly] C. SPAFFORD......D. STEWART......E. F. W. ELLIS.

FREDERICK DICKINSON & Co COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 214 South Water Street, Chicago. Careful attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour and other produce. fe11 '60 1y ON COMMISSION STRICTLY.

PHILLIPS, BROTHER & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 188..........SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO..........188. THOS. S. PHILLIPS....WM. H. PHILLIPS....E. D. VAN WAGENEN. REFERENCES: Marine Bank, Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Dunn & Co., Bankers Galesburg, Ill.; A. D. Reed & Co., Bankers, Galesburg Ill.; C. Runkle & Co., Bankers, Knoxville, Ill.; J. P. Hotchkiss & Co., Bankers, Peoria, Ill.; M. S. Henry & Co., Bankers, Sterling, Ill.; Rumsey, Brother & Co., Chicago Ill.; Henning & Woodruff, St. Louis, Mo.; Greely & Gale, St. Louis, Mo.; Carrington & Preston, Oswego, N. Y.; R. S. King, Buffalo, N. Y.; D. & A. Dows & Co., New York. fe8 '60 ly

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & CO., Commission Merchants, No. 219 South Water street, Chicago, give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c. Liberal advances made on consignments. Agents for Kiln Dried Corn Meal. Refer to E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ellis, McAlpin & Co., Cincinnati. ja17-ly

Tucker, Randolph & Carter, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 Loomis' Building, Cor. Clark and South Water street, Chicago. Give the personal and exclusive attention to the Commission business. JOS. H. TUCKER. CHAS. RANDOLPH. SAM'L P. CARTER.

WELLER, MUDD & MELLEN, EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 154 South Water Street, Chicago, Illinois. JESSE WELLER....J. O. MELLEN....J. J. MUDD. Cash advances made on Bill's of Lading, Property in Store and on Shipments to our friends East and South. [ap9'60-1y

WEBSTER & BAXTER, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Office 197 Kinzie Street. We give our personal attention to the purchase and sale of all kinds of produce in this market. GEO. WEBSTER. [ja30-b460-6m] D. F. BAXTER.

SHACKFORD & HOW, PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 3 New Board of Trade Rooms, Chicago, Ill. Give exclusive attention to the legitimate business of COMMISSION MERCHANTS; buying and selling for other parties ONLY. Will make liberal advances on property in store or for Shipment East. SAML. SHACKFORD. [aug8-b486-1y] GEO. N. HOW.

UNDERWOOD & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 152 South Water Street, mh22 '58 CHICAGO.

ORDERS EXECUTED WITH DISPATCH. Heyworth, Brierly & Co., DOLE'S BUILDING, N. W. COR. CLARK AND SO. WATER-STS., CHICAGO, ILLS. GENERAL BROKERS, TEA, COFFEE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. ☞ Cash advances and returns promptly made. REFERENCES—Capt. McClelland, Vice President Illinois Central R.R.; Ogden Fleetwood & Co., Chicago, Ill.; E. I. Tinkham & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Forrest, Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill. CORRESPONDING HOUSES—J. L. Phipps & Co., New York. Heyworth, Pearce, Balman & Co., Liverpool, England. mh10x6m

WATSON V. COE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and Sale of PORK, FLOUR, GRAIN AND STOCK, No. 216½ South Water street, Chicago. WATSON V. COE....WM. H. RICE....A. L. UNDERWOOD. de2'59 ly

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE Cash Advances on Grain. For shipment East, giving the owner the privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission, UNDERWOOD & CO., je23 s77 152 South Water street.

SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New York. UNDERWOOD & CO., CHICAGO, mh29'58-ly Agents for the Northwest.

CHAMBERLAIN & SEYMOUR, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the purchase and sale of GRAIN, FLOUR, PRODUCE & MERCHANDISE, No. 1 Pardee's Building, corner of Wells and South Water street, Chicago, Illinois. Liberal advances made on consignments. E. V. CHAMBERLAIN, H. W. SEYMOUR. [de15-'59]

ALLEN VANE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c. No. 129 South Water-st., Chicago. Agents for Hamburgh and Western Reserve Cheese. ALLEN VANE. [au15-a196-y] R. STONE.

ALBERT MORSE & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 166 South Water street, Aiken's Building, Chicago, Ill. Business confined strictly to Commissions. [ly30 1y-4366

MURRY NELSON, Produce, Commission and Shipping Merchant, No. 214 South Water street. (Agent for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N.Y.) Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store; giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market for one commission. ap18

Public Houses.

EVERETT HOUSE. (Formerly New York House.) SIDNEY W. SEA, Proprietor. Randolph Street, between Franklin and Market, Chicago, Ill. Will be opened April 23d, as a home for business men of every class. The House has undergone an entire refitting throughout, and been put in the best order. The undersigned, on leaving the "Sherman House," wishes to acknowledge his obligations for the favors of his old patrons, and hopes to see them at the "Everett," pledging his best efforts for their accommodation while in the city. SIDNEY W. SEA. ap23 c151 2w d&w

LAKE HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. This splendid and commodious Hotel is to be Re-opened Permanently ON OR BEFORE MONDAY, MAY 7TH, For the accommodation of the Traveling Public, and for Families, and others, who desire good board, pleasant rooms, courteous attention and moderate rates. The proprietors have spared no expense that will conduce to establish this as a FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, And pledge an entire devotion to the comfort of their patrons. J. W. SEA & CO., ap25c154-3wd&w Formerly of Sherman House.

FAIRBANK'S PATENT SCALES, SOLD BY Fairbanks & Greenleaf [illegible] Lake street, Chicago.

FRESH SHAD, Halibut, Haddock, Codfish, [illegible] L. S. PLATT & CO., [illegible]

Railroads.

RACINE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD. CHANGE OF TIME. On and after April 17th, 1860, trains will run daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: GOING WEST: Leave Racine, Express Passenger, at 10:50 a.m., making close connections for Janesville, Madison, [illegible] the country and the West, arriving at Beloit at 1:30 p.m., Freeport 3 35 p.m. Freight and Passenger, at [illegible] p.m., arriving at Beloit at 7:05 p.m., Freeport at [illegible] Leave Clinton Junction, Express Passenger, at 1:15 p.m., on arrival of trains from Chicago and [illegible], arriving at Beloit at 1:50 a.m., Freeport at 3:30 a.m. GOING EAST: Leave Freeport, Express Passenger, at 10:35 a.m., Beloit at 12:45 p.m., Clinton at 1:15 p.m., connecting with trains on the Northwestern and Chicago Railroad, for Janesville and Madison; Racine at 4:15 p.m., making connection to Chicago, via Milwaukee and Chicago Railroad. Freight and Passenger, at 4:05 p.m., Beloit at 7:15 p.m., Clinton at 9:47 p.m., connecting with trains for Janesville; arriving at Racine at 2:45 a.m. Passenger Express, at 10:45 p.m., on arrival of trains from the West, connecting at Clinton Junction with trains for Janesville and Chicago at 4.05 a.m. MATT. TAYLOR, Superintendent. G. A. THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. CHICAGO, March 22, 1860. SPECIAL NOTICE. On and after April 1st, 1860, this Company will run an Accommodation Train between Fox River and Chicago, daily, Sundays excepted, as follows: Leaving Elgin at 6.30 a.m., Geneva at 6.45 a.m., arriving at Chicago 8.30 a.m. Leaving Chicago at 5.30 p.m.; arriving at Elgin at 7.30 p.m., and at Geneva at 7.15 p.m. COMMUTATION and EXCURSION TICKETS will be sold for this train at greatly reduced rates. Parties doing business in Chicago, and wishing to reside in the country, are particularly notified of this arrangement. For further information apply at the General Passenger Office, Wells street Depot, Chicago. E. B. TALCOTT, Gen'l Sup't. H. H. PORTER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD. GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE. SPRING ARRANGEMENT. On and after MONDAY, April 16th, 1860, trains will leave Wells street depot, Chicago, as follows, Sundays excepted: 9.45 am and 9.40 pm for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points. At 9.45 am and 9.30 pm for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Dodge, Janesville, and intermediate places. 4.00 pm for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Beloit and Janesville. At 5.30 pm for Geneva, Elgin, and intermediate places. Passengers for McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4.00 pm train. ☞ Sleeping cars on night trains. E. B. TALCOTT, General Sup't. H. H. PORTER, Gen. Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. Change of Time to Northwest. On and after MONDAY, April 9th, trains on Chicago and Northwestern Railway will leave Chicago as follows: Day express 9.30 a.m.; afternoon accommodation, 4.30 p.m.; night express, 9.40 p.m. GEO. L. DUNLAP, Superintendent.

Expresses.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY'S EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE, For Through Freight Only. Via New Central, Great Western, and connecting roads to Chicago and all the West. The Roads forming this old and reliable route from the Seaboard and the West, have organized a FAST FREIGHT LINE. Giving perfect Reliability and greatly increased Dispatch to Freight—the trains forming the Line, East and West, with the same regularity, making as sure connections at the termini of each Road as Through Passenger Trains. Rates as low as by any other line. Reclamations Promptly and Fairly Adjusted. Mark Packages "Gt. Western Express Line, via G. W. R." In New York, deliver goods at Hudson River Railroad Passenger Depot, 73 Warren street, or at Canal Street Freight Depot, and mark as above. Through Bill of Lading given, and Reclamations paid at any of the Company's Offices. E. P. BEACH, Agent, 278 Broadway, New York. OTIS KIMBALL, Agent, 21 State street, Boston. A. WALLINGFORD, Western Agent, Corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

POAG, FARMER & CO'S EXPRESS. FAST FREIGHT LINE, Via New York and Erie Railroad, AT CURRENT RAILROAD RATES. By all Rail or Rail and Steam to Buffalo. Mark packages "P. F. & Co." EXPRESS, and if intended for Steam, mark "Steam." OFFICES—171 Broadway, 1 Cortland street, [illegible] Broad street, New York, and No. 8 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago. or Bills Lading, apply as above. mh 20-b856-4m GIBSON & CHASE, Agents.

Medicines, &c.

REASONS FOR USING QUERU'S Cod Liver Oil Jelly. The N. Y. Academy of Medicine certify that it contains 85 per cent of Pure Cod Liver Oil. 1st—That it is an established fact that Oils, to be assimilated must be transformed into emulsion in the stomach. 2d—That in most of the cases in which Cod Liver Oil is prescribed, the stomach of the patient is not in proper condition to make emulsive all the amount of oil taken, that a great part, and sometimes the whole of the oil passes off undigested, and consequently inoperative. (This is easily proved in the dejections.) 3d—That my Cod Liver Oil Jelly being a compound of oil and sugar, is an emulsion of itself as soon as it comes in contact with a liquid; which takes place as soon as it is swallowed, and it becomes therefore a condition easy to digest. 4th—That in cases where the Physician believes Cod Liver Oil to be prescribed as a specific or otherwise, my Jelly is more reliable than the crude oil, because being a jelly it must remain in the stomach to undergo the natural process of digestion and assimilation, when on the contrary the liquid oil will pass off inoperative, if the stomach, as often happens, is not in a condition to make it emulsive, which is always more or less the case when the oil is indicated. From the above consideration, the superiority of Queru's Cod Liver Oil Jelly over the crude oil, can be appreciated as a positive and incontestable fact. Sold by jy14-ly FENTON & CO., 94 Lake street.

THE GREATEST WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. Says the St. Louis, Mo., Democrat: Below we publish a letter to Dr. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect, when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Dr. needs no encomiums, nor useless puffery from the press:

BATH, MAINE, Jan. 20, 1858.

Professor O. J. Wood & Co.—Gentlemen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair restorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your hair restorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since procured another bottle, of which I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair has resumed its natural color, and I believe more soft and glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife at the age of fifty-two years, has used it with the same effect. The above notice I deem due to you for your valuable discovery. I am assured that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citizen of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to nearly every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself. I am truly yours A. C. RAYMOND.

BALTIMORE, [illegible]

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1854, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The undersigned, Rev. J. K. Bragg, is a minister in regular standing, and pastor of the Orthodox Church at Brookfield, Mass. He is a gentleman of great influence and universally beloved. WM. DYER.

BROOKFIELD, Jan. 12, 1858.

Professor Wood—Dear Sir: Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from my childhood; and has also restored my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article with anything like the same pleasure and profit. Yours truly, J. K. BRAGG.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LARD OIL. We keep constantly on hand a supply of No. 1 Winter Strained Oil, and are prepared to furnish Railroad Companies, and the trade, at a low rate. SHACKFORD & HOW, No. 3 Board of Trade Buildings. [illegible]

100 Bbls. CHOICE PLANTATION MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

200 Bbls. REBOILED PLANTATION MOLASSES. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

300 Bbls. SYRUP, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 Bags RIO & JAMAICA COFFEE. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

1500 Hf. CHESTS TEA, Assorted qualities and low prices. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

150 Bags PEPPER, REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

100 Bbbls. WINTER ELEPHANT OIL. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

500 HHDS. N. O. SUGAR landing and very low. REYNOLDS, ELY & CO.

OHIO CIDER VINEGAR.—For sale by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TOBACCO.—Just Received, Several choice brands Natural Leaf Tobacco in boxes, half boxes and caddies. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS! OYSTERS!—Fresh Baltimore Cov, Keg and Shell Oysters received daily and warranted fresh, and equal to any in market. Orders from the country promptly filled at short notice by [illegible]

100 BXS. MALAGA LEMONS; 50 boxes Palermo do., at the lowest figures. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

2500 LBS. GUM DROPS and a fresh and large assortment of New York Confectionery. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

1500 BXS. LAYER & M. R. RAISINS, new crop. 500 half boxes do do. 500 quarter boxes do do. At low figures by J. W. DOANE & CO.

1,000 LBS. FIGS, new crop, in fancy boxes and drums, just received. J. W. DOANE & CO.

100 CHESTS BLACK AND GREEN TEA, all prices. 75 half Chests Black and Green Tea. J. W. DOANE & CO., 78 Dearborn st.

N. O. SUGAR.—A Large Stock always on hand. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

NEW YORK SYRUP—A large assortment for sale low by PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

500 Bags RIO COFFEE. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

TEAS, TEAS, TEAS.—300 half chests choice quality and low prices. PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY, 16 South Water street.

SUNDRIES—A full and seasonable supply of Groceries, Wood Ware, Notions, &c., at [illegible] Store. WM. LITTLE & Co.

NEW TEAS—300 Half Chests New Crop of Teas, just received and for sale by WM. LITTLE & CO., 128 South Water street.

COFFEE—250 Bags Coffee, just received. WM. LITTLE & Co., 128 South Water street.

PRESS AND T[illegible]

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY A[illegible]

EDITORS AND PUBL[illegible]

John L. Scripps, William Bross, Alfred Cowles [illegible]

OFFICE NO. 51 CLA[illegible]

Press & T[illegible]

CHICAG[illegible]

CHARLESTON CONV[illegible]

The Pro-Slavery Conventi[illegible] Charleston yesterday, after th[illegible] three Reports from the Commi[illegible] spent much time in endeavori[illegible] African Slave Trade and [illegible] Slave Code under a form of [illegible] be potent in cheating the No[illegible] port of candidates, who, after [illegible] ascertain that they are co[illegible] these enormities. Their su[illegible] has been indifferent; bu[illegible] after reading of the [illegible] propositions for platforms befo[illegible] tion, that the failure is due [illegible] want of earnest endeavor on [illegible] a certain inflexibility in the [illegible] which will not admit of one [illegible] thing being described by tw[illegible] tradictory and dissimilar na[illegible] was done, we refer to the des[illegible] usual place.

As to the nomination: W[illegible] mitting the most extravagan[illegible] Douglas's friends, that he has [illegible] the Convention, how he can be [illegible] requires, under the two-thirds [illegible] How, on the heels of a disc[illegible] which took place yesterday, t[illegible] get that number, is not appar[illegible] things, except fair dealing w[illegible] question and the defeat of the [illegible] November, are possible to th[illegible] racy, we make no predictions [illegible]

THE ELECTION ON [illegible]

Our citizens should not forg[illegible] tion for Water and Sewerag[illegible] is to be held on Tuesday next. [illegible] of our most important office[illegible] single exception, the Republic[illegible] elected their best men to fill th[illegible] Spring, two Republicans ran [illegible] Commissioner, and, as a co[illegible] Conley, Democrat, was elected [illegible] licans should not again be [illegible] snare, for another member will [illegible] Democracy the control of th[illegible] property owners should save th[illegible] the peculations and the misma[illegible] such a calamity would be sure [illegible] the city.

[illegible]

For Water Commissioner—C. N. HOLDEN. For Sewerage Commissioner—[illegible]

Both these gentlemen are [illegible] tionable, are among our oldest [illegible] citizens.

Many Republicans who deny [illegible] of the Convention by which [illegible] above named were put before th[illegible] signed a call bringing out for [illegible] missioner, Sylvester Lind, th[illegible] the office. The call appears [illegible] this morning. Without [illegible] side who is the prope[illegible] tire of the party, we may say [illegible] tion was considered necessary [illegible] ing the possibility of the electi[illegible] crat; and Republicans who a[illegible] quarrel about the claims of me[illegible] it that they do not so divide th[illegible] to ensure that result which th[illegible] was called to ward off. Safety [illegible] ular ticket—the nominees of th[illegible] to which Mr. Lind's name was [illegible]

PIKE'S PEAK MAIL.

After the House had passed [illegible] Peak Mail route bill he went [illegible] Post Office Committee, and urg[illegible] port the bill to the Senate witho[illegible] procrastination is a rule of the S[illegible] matter was deferred day after [illegible] stampede for Charleston left th[illegible] out a quorum.

A private letter dated Wa[illegible] 24th informs us that Yulee, c[illegible] Senate Post Office Committe h[illegible] report the Pike's Peak bill a[illegible] Senate meets again for busines[illegible] next week, if the Charleston C[illegible] through with its irrepressible [illegible] present week. Our inform[illegible] opinion that the bill will pa[illegible] without serious opposition. [illegible] Post Master General will cont[illegible] porting the mail, immediately th[illegible] St. Joseph, Mo., to Denver City [illegible] The bill places at his disposal fo[illegible] $25,000. Mr. Colfax has labo[illegible] to provide the Pike's Peak p[illegible] facilities.

EXCITEMENT IN GRAIN[illegible]

The arrival of the steamer [illegible] day morning, with favorable [illegible] Europe, as well as an advance [illegible] markets, caused an increased [illegible] shipping demand for Breadst[illegible] consequence was an advance [illegible] Flour, 4 to 4½c. on Wheat, and 4[illegible] over the extreme figures paid th[illegible] The scene on 'Change was unu[illegible] and large amounts of all kinds of [illegible] hands—footing up about 325,00[illegible] Farmers are now receiving [illegible] their grain, and our receipts will [illegible] crease with the recent advance.

Ask and Ye Shall Re[illegible]

If the Republicans of Chicago [illegible] didate for a place on the State [illegible] cater Convention will not be bl[illegible] a negative. The party at large [illegible] gallant Republicans of this cou[illegible] at their hands. Let them ask a[illegible] ceive—the post of honor at th[illegible] ticket during the coming strugg[illegible] primary meetings to-night, and [illegible] preferences for Governor—wh[illegible] own worthy fellow citizen, or fo[illegible]

The Gubernatorial Q[illegible]

The primary meetings to elec[illegible] regard to Governor and State tick[illegible] this afternoon and evening. The [illegible] 4 P. M. and close at 8 P. M. Le[illegible] attendance of Republicans, to [illegible] there may be a correct expressio[illegible] on the part of Chicago Republic[illegible] next Governor.

Sound Advice.

Let us preserve harmony and [illegible] ranks, by giving our fellow-citiz[illegible] a unanimous endorsement at the [illegible] ing this evening. He deserve[illegible] all right-minded Republicans.

New Douglas [illegible]

We take the following extract [illegible] letter dated Washington, Thurs[illegible] "I do not think Doug[illegible] improved a jot. There is a big [illegible] Charleston, and he is striking fo[illegible] powerfully, and knocking down [illegible] terrified" in a manner that the [illegible] Squatter Sovereignty [illegible] is "Pull Dick, pull Devil," [illegible] which will whip. But it looks [illegible] bordering factions were having [illegible] right. So mote it be [illegible] "Doug is the most nervous man [illegible] saw in all my life. Yester[illegible] every fifteen minutes, and go[illegible] of the times. He is in an awful [illegible] The sweat rolls down his [illegible] from his nose like sap from [illegible] spring-time."

De Kalb County [illegible]

[illegible]